The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5584. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Napoleon's Birthday.

General Amnesty to Press and Political Offenders.

Contradictory Accounts of Carlist Movements in Spain.

The Cuban Situation from Government and Rebel Standpoints.

Chinamen in Peru Claiming American Protection.

FRANCE.

Death of Marshal Niel.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 14.

Marshal NIEL, the Minister of War, is dead.

The National Fete Day—General Amnesty—Indisposition of the Emperor.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Sunday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes a decree, in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., grants full and complete amnesty to Press and political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their ships.

The Emperor was not present at the celebration in the Camp of Chalons to-day. He is detained by an attack of rheumatism, and remains at St. Cloud. The Prince Imperial was sent to Chalons to represent the Emperor.

Paris is very gay to-night. The boulevards and streets are crowded. The theatres are thrown open free to the people, and immense crowds are gathered to witness the illuminations and magnificent display of fireworks provided by the Government.

New Anglo-French Cable.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 14.

The French Government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

SPAIN.

Encounters with Carlist Bands—New Capitation Tax—Fear of Disturbance in Catalonia.

MADRID, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The troops have had encounters with bands of Carlists in Castile and Valencia. In every case the Carlists were defeated, and many have been captured, among them several priests.

The Government have decreed a capitation tax, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to enforce its collection.

The Bishops have reaffirmed their adhesion to the present Government.

Further disturbances in Catalonia are feared.

Discovery of Carlist Plots—Details of Recent Combats—A Rebellious Alcade—Expected Carlist Movement on the Frontiers.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Sunday, Aug. 15.

Dispatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for risings in various parts of the country.

A party of Carlists in Valencia was yesterday defeated by the regular troops and volunteers, and fifteen prisoners were taken.

A fight also took place with the Carlists under VILANOVA and Alcade ROSTAL, administrator of the civil guard. At first a small force of volunteers barely held their ground against the Carlists, but the arrival of reinforcements enabled them to attack the rebels and put them to flight.

The Second Alcade of Alcala, in Valencia, revolted yesterday at the head of twenty-four men, and destroyed the telegraph wires running into the place.

There are great fears of an important Carlist movement on the frontiers.

In the town of Paterna shouts were raised by the people of "Live the Republic! Death to Monarchy!"

The city of Madrid remains tranquil.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Views of an English Journal—Projected Fields in Ethiopia—India the Recommended Source.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the subject of the cotton supply, wherein it says:

"A curious aspect has just been given to the question of the cotton supply. Just as the association for promoting this object is holding its usual meeting, a merchant writes us asserting that Manchester alone is responsible for the scarcity it suffers. With all its wealth, enterprise and confidence, it has never invested a penny in a cotton-field. The conclusion of the outside world obviously is that those who know the most about cotton are convinced that cotton-planting can never pay. Their caution acts on others, and cotton culture is discouraged. If the Manchester spinners would establish a cotton company, with a large capital employed in the heart of India, things would be different; but they stand aloof, refuse to risk their money in the adventure, and when cotton comes to them, drive it down to a losing point.

The association urges the establishment of a vast cotton field in Ethiopia; but the recommendation, though interesting to growers, has little effect to cause more cotton to be grown. Mr. COBDEN and his friends maintained that it was not the duty of the manufacturer to concern himself with the growth, but merely to offer a sure and steady market for the product. If India undersold America by a farthing a pound on equal quality, she would command the Lancashire market. The true policy of the manufacturers was to keep the market open, and give the preference to the best comers. How these doctrines ended we need not say; but it is singular that the complaint of our correspondent lends illustration to the argument. He resents the practice of the manufacturers in driving down the price. Is it not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article? Does not the remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers? His figures state that the average Indian cotton formerly bringing four pence per pound, now brings ten pence; and it may be many years before it is lower than sevenpence. If this means that sevenpence would remunerate the planter and satisfy Lancashire, a mighty question may be near its solution. Remembering the cardinal question is the price, cotton stuffs can be sold to the markets of the world and the money to recompense the grower and spinner comes from the pocket of the wearer. It is useless to grow and spin if it cannot be sold in quantity and at a price to remunerate all concerned.

Up to the time of the American war the conditions were fulfilled. The South produced, and Lancashire manufactured so cheaply, that the article commanded the markets of the world. The native spinner always undersold. The price of Indian cotton is now two and a half times greater than formerly, which is enough to demolish the whole trade. No wonder the looms are idle. Cheap goods and dear cotton are incompatible. Until cheap goods are produced, trade cannot revive. If the average sevenpence pays the grower, there is no reason why industry should not revive. Protective tariffs will not always prevail. If the price spoken of will satisfy the consumers and remunerate the producers, there is nothing to prevent the speedy revival of production and consumption. But, between the spinner and the grower, must necessarily exist the ordinary commercial antagonism. Cotton is now tenpence instead of fourpence, because American competition is reduced. The price can only be abated by the return to larger and more regular supplies. If India be our feeder, it can only be on terms of free and open trade. Cotton growers must be prepared for a revival of American industry, and the competition of the whole world. In such a race India would have great advantages, which, if increased by the judicious action of the Government, it is probable that Indian agriculture and British industry might be established in broad and permanent prosperity."

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The Date Fixed—Improvement of the Harvard Crew.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The time for the international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews has been definitely fixed. It will occur on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 27. The improvement of the Harvard crew since they first appeared on the Thames is generally admitted. So far there has been little betting on the race.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Purport of the Letter to the Viceroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The Vizier's letter to ISMAIL PACHA states circumstantially the grievances of the Sublime Porte. He refers to the Cretan affair, the journey through Europe, the oppressive administration in Egypt, and demands a clear and categorical explanation. He expressed his determination to insist strictly on the terms of the firman of 1841.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Provisional Government for Paraguay—Position of Lopez.

LISBON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The regular mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates from that port to the 23d July. The war news was quite important. The Provisional Government for Paraguay had been definitely organized at Asuncion. The Paraguayans had taken Procurlo and captured a Brazilian ship at anchor there. General LOPEZ's army was securely intrenched. He had a large force of reserves.

The Brazilian Province of Matto-Grosso has been exempted from import and export duties for two years.

CUBA.

Another Plot to Poison a Garrison Reported—Rumor of a Spanish Victory.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

A plan has been disclosed in Matanzas to poison the bread intended for the garrison of that place. A negro made known the plot to the authorities, who had the party arrested, tried and sentenced.

There is a rumor in circulation thrt Colonel QUIROS had attacked the insurgents at Sitio, and killed ninety. The Spanish loss is small. This report is probably confounded with the capture of General JORDAN's convoy, as the localities of each of the engagements are contiguous.

The Transmission of News—Government View of the Situation.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 15.

A difficulty having arisen with the Telegraph Censor as to the nature of the Press reports to be sent from Havana by the cable, few news dispatches have recently been allowed to pass. The matter, however, was referred to the Captain-General, who reiterated his previous declaration that all news, whether favorable or not, should be permitted to pass over the wires, and the difficulty has now been satisfactorily arranged.

The Havana journals, reviewing the military situation, say the rebels under the command of General JORDAN in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Baracoa, having been obliged to take refuge in the mountains and the districts of Manzanillo, Bayamo and Jiguani, are completely under the control of the Spaniards, no organized rebel force appearing there. Small parties of volunteers are found to be quite sufficient to protect the estates in the Trinidad and Cienfuegos districts. The railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe is open. The rebels under QUESADA are moving toward Espiritu Santo.

Mail Intelligence—General Jordan on the Action at Holguin—Alleged Insubordination Among the Slaves—Proposed Attack on Nuevitas.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

Letters from Cuba, giving advices to the 5th inst., were received here last evening:

General JORDAN gives the following account of the action near Holguin.

VALMASEDA being reinforced, determined to surprise the Cubans. His movements were promptly reported to General JORDAN, who prepared to meet him. A small force was sent out to reconnoitre, and if the enemy appeared, to lead them into an ambush which had been prepared, where General JORDAN and one thousand men awaited them. General VALMASEDA met the advanced party and attacked them. They retreated to the main body, who received the Spanish force (more than double their number) with such earnestness that they were thrown into disorder, and it was found impossible to reorganize them. This success was followed by a charge, which forced a disordered retreat. The success of General JORDAN was complete. The colored militia impressed into the service broke on the first attack, and nearly all deserted to the standard of General JORDAN. This fight, it is asserted, has destroyed the army of VALMASEDA, and given the Cubans control of the entire Holguin district. The Spanish loss is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded, and over 700 in desertions and prisoners.

It is reported that the slaves throughout the island are exhibiting symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the Cespedes Government. They are joining the Cubans by hundreds and thousands, determined to secure the advantages of the decree of liberation issued by General QUESADA at the commencement of the struggle for independence. These men, it is said, make good and efficient soldiers.

General QUESADA, in the Puerto Principe district, these letters state, is nearly ready for an attack on Nuevitas with a force sufficient to secure success. General LESCA has been restored to command there, and the dissensions between the regulars and volunteers have increased to such an extent as to render his force almost entirely unreliable. Unless General LESCA is reinforced it is not believed he will risk a contest. Vessels sufficient to remove his troops are concentrating in front of the city.

English Views on the Sale of the Isle to United States.

LONDON, (By the French Cable,) Saturday, Aug. 14.

The *Post* has an editorial article to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says: "We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue an attempt costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquillity, considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success; and probably before the result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the Government, and notwithstanding the denial of the rumored negotiations, we shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba have been effected."

PERSECUTED CELESTIALS.

Alleged Maltreatment of Chinamen in Peru—An Appeal to the Imperial Government—American Interference Solicited.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The following has been received at the State Department:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKIN, June 3, 1869.

SIR: I have recently received a letter from Mr. HOVEY, our Minister in Peru, inclosing a manuscript paper in Chinese for presentation to the Imperial authorities. In transmitting it to Pekin Mr. HOVEY states that he had no knowledge of the contents. On the receipt of the paper mentioned I placed it in the hands of Dr. WILLIAMS, who furnished me with a translation. (A.) I think the statements made by the petitioners bear evidence of truth. Rumors of the maltreatment of the Chinese in Peru have long since reached China, and the subject has been freely discussed in the newspapers. There is an air of probability in the charges, and a tone of earnestness in the appeal, which preclude all doubt in my mind as to the reality of the grievances set forth.

The petition humbly represents that the system of treatment as practiced toward the coolies in Peru is cruel and oppressive in the extreme. I cannot but believe that the enlightened Peruvian Government will, upon inquiry into the facts, take prompt measures for the suppression of such extraordinary abuses. An appeal so touching can scarcely fail to reach the sympathies of the Government authorities. With a view of causing the subject to be brought to the attention of the powers having diplomatic relations with Peru, I transmitted to Prince KUNG (inclosure B) the original petition, with a tender of my friendly offices in any suitable effort that might be deemed advisable for the relief of these unfortunate people. The inclosure (C) is the Prince's reply, from which it will be seen that he fully appreciates the friendly interest manifested by the Government of the United States in the welfare and happiness of the Chinese, both at home and abroad.

Reference to the act of Congress of 1862, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 340,) prohibiting citizens of the United States from engaging in the coolie trade, will show how earnestly our Government has interposed its influence for the suppression of this inhuman traffic.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in a dispatch dated April 3, 1866, gives an interesting sketch of the coolie trade, and of the efforts made for the better regulation of the emigration system. The rules proposed by the Chinese Government, appended to the dispatch, were submitted to all the treaty Powers represented in Pekin.

Mr. BURLINGAME, in a dispatch dated March 13, 1867, states that "the proposed regulations do not meet the just expectations of those who hoped to find in them a sufficient check to the rigors of that trade," and consequently they have never been carried into operation. No effective remedy for the abuses mentioned has been provided up to the present time.

The new Governor of Macao has by common repute done much to suppress the coolie trade at that place, and to introduce a proper system of emigration, but I apprehend that all efforts to this end will prove ineffectual if confined to China. The remedy can never be effectually applied here. No matter what guards and restrictions may be placed upon the departure of Chinese from the ports, ready means will be found to evade them upon the arrival of the emigrants in foreign lands. This has been the case heretofore, and I see no reason to believe that it will not continue. The efforts of the Christian nations, however, have done much to ameliorate the horrors of this traffic, as much, perhaps, as we can hope for where there are so many means of evading all laws and regulations that may be put in force. A determined effort to ameliorate the abuses alleged to exist in the countries to which these laborers emigrate would seem most likely to effect the object in view. I submit the correspondence for such action as the President may deem expedient. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

HON. H. FISH, Secretary of State.

[Inclosure A.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKIN, May 27, 1869.

To His Imperial Highness Prince Kung, &c., &c.:

SIR: The number of Chinese who have gone to Peru from Canton Province under contract as laborers cannot, all numbered from the first, vary far from 30,000 persons. Their associations in that country have recently united in a full representation of their condition and statement of the harsh treatment received from their masters, which they addressed to the United States Minister living at Lima. But as no one there was able to translate this paper, he could not certify to the truth of what was contained in it, and therefore merely sent it to me as he received it.

The description given in this petition of their sufferings moves me deeply, and, as his Majesty regards his people as his children, I think that your heart will be equally affected at hearing their very pitiable condition. Though I have not myself seen the things here stated by these men, there are many reasons for placing confidence in their accounts. I inclose the original copy of their petition for your examination, and on receiving your reply I shall be ready to cooperate in any feasible plan which your Highness may deem proper, that is likely to bring about any amelioration of their condition.

I have the honor to be, your Imperial Highness' obedient servant, J. ROSS BROWNE.

[Inclosure B.]

A respectful petition from the Canton Company, the company from Ku and Kang, (in China,) and the Tungshing Company, all composed of Chinese, who are in the distant land of Peru.

We, your humble servants, desire to inform you how we are deceived, despised, and maltreated, and, as if to Heaven, implore you to examine into our case. To us it seems to be plain that the basis of all profitable trade, whether among Chinese or uncivilized countries, lies in placing great importance on loving the people without distinction of those who may be at home or have gone abroad. We are all born in China, and left that region of courtesy and fair dealing because of an extreme poverty, to go away into other lands. It was the first year of HIEN-FUNG's reign (1851) that the banditti and rebels (in Kivangtung,) prevented all laborers and craftsmen finding employment, and it was at that time that we met with persons seeking for workmen who were to embark at Macao or Kumsing-Moon, (the anchorage north of Macao.) The contract was made at that time between the parties, the stipulations of which were fully pointed out, and can still be examined; but who would ever have supposed that it would be thus perverted and altered? Within the past twenty years not less than several tens of thousands of men have successively come to this port, who requested and have sought for employment and protection, who have been engaged in pasturing cattle and feeding horses, as their masters have directed them, or have tilled the lands and dug wells in compliance with their orders. Their toil has ceased not, morning or evening, and they have had no rest either in cold or heat. These, we know very well, are the conditions on which we obtain our food and clothing, and does any one suppose that we are unaware of the obligations that belong to those who employ us? On the other hand, it is those unscrupulous foreigners who fawn on the rich and despise the poor, who bury all goodness and annihilate right, that have made our contracts as waste paper, and that look upon our lives as trifling rubbish. Our food and clothing and our wages are all doled out to us in the most meagre manner, so that we are weakened through want of food, and yet they refuse all consideration of our lot. These men are always harrassing us with their provocations, to which they add blows and vituperation; or they fasten a congue on our necks and drive us off to work to compel us to dig and plow when suffering with hunger and cold. If our masters treat us harshly their rulers are partial, and, if anything, worse than the first. If we cry out from our griefs and wrongs, we are made to suffer more reproaches and outrages; so that at all times we bear the violence which ends in death, and everywhere see the grief that drives people to make way with themselves. Yet, how can we forget the kindness of our own sovereign and our own fathers, which strengthens our hearts in the midst of our otherwise unendurable sufferings? Though there are a few kind masters and equitable officers who interest themselves in our welfare, they do not number more than one or two in ten, and, after all, cannot relieve our condition. If we are employed in shops or in other kinds of trade, we find ourselves unable to clear ourselves of the unjust charges made against us of thievery and robbery by unscrupulous men. If we go in the streets, the boys use vile language to disgrace and ridicule us. Thorns and briers meet us whichever way we turn, and everybody in our companies in this port (of Lima) feels as if they had fallen into a pit from which there is no deliverance, so dreadful are our sufferings and so far off seems our escape. We repress our feelings, for they are unutterable.

We therefore come now into the presence of your Excellency with the request that you would look upon our complaint with your powerful protection, causing us wanderers to leap for joy. In this our united and public petition we beg that your saving aid may be extended toward us like the dewy showers falling on the distant wastes, reviving the dying and decaying plants. You will be to us like a lucky star shining along our road. Your compassion to us miserable people will lead us, alive or dead, to remember your kindness, and to enjoy your kindness wherever we are; their fragrance will be transmitted to endless ages.

Prostrate we hand up our earnest statement.

TUNG-CHI.

Seventh year, 11th moon, December, 1868.

A carefully prepared statement agreed to by the Canton Company from Kuan-Kang and Tung-Shing Company:

[Inclosure C.]

JUNE 1, 1869.

To Hon. J. Ross Browne, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's note of the 27th ult., in which you bring to my notice the pitiable condition and misery of the Chinese laborers who have gone to Peru, and make known your willingness to aid in relieving them, &c.

I have carefully read your note and its inclosure, which prove that whether they be near or remote, you regard others with the same consideration that you feel for yourself, and carry with you a sympathy for their condition. These laborers were born in China, but having been hired to go to other countries have there suffered great cruelty and injustice, so that they cannot but cherish a life-long grudge for their wrongs. Truly, as S. E., observes, they are greatly to be pitied. We have already made a convention with the British and French Governments prescribing the rules to be observed in hiring laborers, and it is stipulated in the contracts that when the time of their engagement is completed, and their work done, that the men shall be furnished with funds to return, and thus be able to obtain some advantage for their toil. In these arrangements our wish to promote the welfare of our people plainly appears. It is very probable that the large part of the three myriads of Chinese who went unto Peru, left their country before these regulations were agreed upon; though at whatever time they were engaged as laborers, there were similar stipulations in force, to which all countries ought to conform. China has not hitherto entered into treaty obligations with Peru, however; and I was heretofore unaware of the condition of the Chinese there; but as your Excellency has so kindly made known these facts, I shall be obliged if you will communicate with the United States Minister in Peru, and request him to inquire into the details and lend a helping hand to these people. If he can protect those who remain, that they shall not receive in future such harsh treatment, or show those who wish to get to their own country how they can do so, it will be a great gratification.

I shall also make known these particulars to the three Chinese envoys, Mr. BURLINGAME, CHIKANG and SUN, for their action.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish your Excellency the enjoyment of every happiness.

Cards of Prince KUNG, with WANSIANG, PAU-YUNS, &c.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Accident on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad—The Buffalo Express Thrown from the Track—Two Persons Killed and others Injured—Accident on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 14.

A terrible accident happened this morning at 4 o'clock, on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad. The Buffalo express, of the Northern Central Railroad, left here at 3:10, and when at Dauphin Narrows, struck a rock three feet in diameter and 1,500 pounds in weight, which had rolled down the mountain. The train dragged the rock thirty feet, when the engine left the track and shot over a stone wall fifteen feet high, into a country road, and thence through another stone wall into the Pennsylvania canal. The engine, tender and three express cars, loaded principally with peaches, were smashed to atoms. One passenger car, well filled with passengers, was jammed into the wreck, but no passengers were killed, although some were slightly injured and bruised. Only two persons were killed—CHARLES W. STEWART, of Baltimore, engineer, and JACOB CRISSMAN, of Reading, fireman, who was terribly mutilated and blackened. The baggage-master, whose car went into the canal, was only slightly bruised, and went on with a new train. The engineer died in an hour after the accident, after suffering excruciating pain. The fireman was killed instantly. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict attaching no blame to the Northern Railroad Company or its employes, they having but paid for the right of way over the road; but censuring severely the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Company for not having watchmen at that point, which has long been considered as one of the most dangerous on the road, owing to the overhanging rocks. The damage to the express company is large.

On the evening of the 12th inst. a train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, near St. Paul, Minn., ran off the track. PATRICK O'CONNOR, a fireman, was killed; L. PAGE, engineer, was seriously injured, and CHARLES WEED, Jr., baggage master, was injured slightly.

The Naval Inspection Cruise—The Visit to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 14.

Secretary of the Navy ROBESON and Vice-Admiral PORTER arrived in the *Tallapoosa* last evening, and after a short visit to the city, returned on board. This morning the Secretary and the Admiral, accompanied by Commodore MARCHAND, made an inspection of the Navy-yard. The Secretary received the officers of the yard and station in the Commodore's office. The visitors will leave for New-York this afternoon, stopping at League Island to make an inspection of the iron-clads. They go from New-York to Newport, Boston and Portsmouth, Me. The trip will terminate at Portsmouth. General SHERMAN, accompanied by his daughter, went on board this morning, and will remain until the close of the cruise. The visitors were called upon this morning by Ex-Secretary BORIE and Commodore STEEDMAN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vice-President Colfax in San Francisco—Departure of "Reddy the Blacksmith"—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 13.

Vice-President COLFAX and party reached here to-night. The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day. The Court dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," and the officers started with him for New-York this afternoon.

Freights are unusually active; fifty-one engagements are reported for July, representing 37,000 registered tons. Mining stocks have improved, most descriptions closing in advance of the rates quoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The unusual stringency in the money market still continues. It is suggested as a relief that the banks of this city borrow in New-York and other Atlantic cities, and deposit the amount in the Sub-Treasury in New-York, and draw on the Sub-Treasury here, where there is about ten or twelve millions of coin locked up. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested by telegraph to accede to the above suggestion; but, in anticipation of his refusal, several firms have ordered shipments of coin from the East.

The Independent Municipal Convention has nominated THOMAS H. SELBY for Mayor. The nominee has been a resident of this city for twenty years, and is one of the leading merchants of San Francisco. The other nominees are all good citizens, none of whom are professional politicians.

Letters from Mexico from President JUAREZ and members of his Cabinet express gratification at the proposed visit of Mr. SEWARD to the City of Mexico, and promise him a generous reception.

The wine-growers of California have opened negotiations with the Central Pacific and other railroad companies for such reductions on wine packages as will enable them to ship overland instead of by sea.

A mass meeting of Germans, held last night, irrespective of party, decided to give Senator CARL SHURZ a public reception on his arrival in this city.

GETTYSBURG.

Further Facts in Regard to the Approaching Military Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 15.

Free travel to all invited officers is secured over the Gettysburg Railroad, Hanover Branch Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the Stonington Steamboat Line, with railroad connections to Boston. Only one railroad remains, which, obtained, would complete the connections from Gettysburg, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Until that grants free travel officers will come *via* Philadelphia direct to Columbia, and thence by York to Hanover Junction—a gap of 23 miles only, over which they may have to pay. The Gettysburg and Hanover Branch Railroads will pass officers on the production of the Secretary's invitation. Officers should present their invitations at the ticket offices of other railroads, which will also be supplied with lists of those invited. To further facilitate the procuring of free tickets, officers invited can apply to EDWIN A. SOUDER, Director of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, Dock-street, Philadelpnia, and to Colonel JOHN B. BATCHELDER, No. 59 Beekman-street, and to Military Headquarters, Houston-street, who will aid in procuring them tickets from the West, Northwest and Southwest. Free travel is expected over the roads connecting with the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has not yet offered free travel, but excursion rates. Lists of Southern officers will be sent to the Washington ticket office. Officers should in all cases preserve and produce to railroads the invitations from the Secretary.

Secretary McCONAUGHY is daily receiving replies from officers accepting invitations. Among those who will certainly be present, on the 23d, are Major-General MEADE, with General BIDDLE and other officers of his staff. Of the First Army Corps, Generals Robinson, Meredith, Royston and Dana, and Colonels Coulter, Biddle and McKarland; of the Second Corps, Generals Webb, Harrow, Bingham and probably General Hancock; of the Third Corps, Generals Graham, Tremaine, Ward, Carr, Madill, and probably General Humphrey, also Majors Bullock, Benson and Duff; of the Fifth Corps, Generals McChandless, Fisher, Chamberlin, Jackson, Biddle, and probably Generals Sykes and Crawford; of the Sixth Corps, Generals Shaler, Collier, Eustis, and probably General Wright; of the Eleventh Corps, Generals Howard, Steinwehr, Barlow and probably Schurz. Of the Twelfth Corps, Generals Slocum, Geary, Selfridge, Colgrove and probably Generals Greene and Kane. The Cavalry Corps, Generals Gregg and Buford being dead, and General Kilpatrick absent as Minister to Chili, will probably be represented by the brigade commanders. Of the Artillery, Generals Hunt, Hall and Ricketts will probably be present. Of the Army of Northern Virginia there will probably be a number of officers present, and among them certainly General HEATH, commanding a division of HILL's Corps in action against General REYNOLD's corps the first day and third day PICKETT's charge; also his Adjutant-General, General FINDLEY, and Major DOUGLASS, of EWELL's staff, and others. General LONGSTREET desires to be present.

Loss of a Steamer Near Atchison, Kansas—Terrible Storm and Effect of Lightning.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 14.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says the steamer *Niels*, with material for the Leavenworth and Atchison Railroad, sunk yesterday seven miles below the city.

Heavy rains, causing floods in the streams, and carrying away culverts, fences and other property, occurred near Kanekuk Thursday. At Waterville and beyond similar storms prevailed, doing considerable damage. The residence of J. W. PIERCE, two miles south of Waterville, wa struck by lightning. One side was torn off, and not a board that belonged to it can be found. Four ladies were shocked, three of them being thrown out on a porch and rendered insensible. None were seriously injured.

The Savannah Base-Ball Club in Charleston, S. C.—Excitement but no Disturbance.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The Savannah Base-Ball Club, whose recent visit was the occasion of a negro riot, reached here last evening on another visit, at the special invitation of the citizens, who were deeply mortified at the previous assault upon their guests. The scene at the wharf upon the arrival of the Savannah steamer was one of great excitement. About two thousand citizens had assembled to escort the visiting Club, and great indignation was caused by Mayor PILLSBURY insisting upon sending a body of Police, armed with Winchester rifles and bayonets, to the scene. The negroes generally kept within doors, and very few were to be seen on the streets. The march from the wharf to the hotel was attended with much confusion and excitement, the procession being accompanied by the armed Police and two companies of United States troops. No outbreak, however, has occurred. The feeling to-day is very feverish. The match game will take place to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Politics in the South—The Union Pacific Railroad—The Crops.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Senator WARNER arrived last night from Alabama. He gives the following as returns of the late election: The Republicans carried the First District by 2,000; Second, by 4,000; Third, by 260, and the Fourth by 8,000 to 10,000. The Democrats carried the Fifth by less than 1,000, and the Sixth by less than 1,500. GRANT's majority in the State at the last election was 4,200 popular majority. This election will not fall below 12,000. There being no disfranchisements in Alabama, all classes of citizens participated, and the Republicans carried the State on the platform of universal suffrage and removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. There is no division in the party, and the Senator regards the State as certain for the Republicans in the future. He came through Georgia, but is not hopeful that Republicans can carry the State at the next election. He regards the Carolinas, Florida and Alabama as sure for the straight-out Republican Party in the next national campaign.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to the Commissioners, appointed under the joint resolution of the 10th of April last, to ascertain and report upon the condition of the Union Pacific Road and the Central Pacific Road of California. The Commissioners will meet at Omaha on the 23d inst., and thence proceed to Sacramento. At the latter place they will enter upon the discharge of their duties.

THE CROPS.

The crops are excellent in all parts of the State, though the army worm has appeared. It is believed little damage will result if the present hot and dry weather continues. The drought in all this section is very severe. In many parts of Virginia, and as far south as Lynchburg, farmers are cutting up their corn for fodder, having given up hopes of its maturing. Complaints of the same trouble are general from all parts of Maryland.

ARMS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, is here on business connected with the distribution of the quota of arms belonging to the State of South Carolina.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Typographical Union of this city, numbering six hundred members, after a long discussion, refused to send delegates to the Labor Convention at Philadelphia to-morrow.

Large Fire in Canton, N. Y.—Several Buildings Burned—Heavy Loss of Property.

CANTON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 14.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the basement of T. CALDWELL's store, in Union block, which resulted in the total destruction of all the buildings below the Post Office. The property destroyed was as follows: The *Plaindealer* office, loss $5,000; insured for $3,500. T. CALDWELL & Co., loss $10,000; insured for $5,000. A. J. GAGE, building and stock, $16,000; insured for about $10,000. R. P. BENTON, loss on Union block, $12,000; insured for $7,000. H. SACKRIDER & Co., loss $7,000; fully insured. M. W. LAWRENCE, loss $500; no insurance. A. T. WEAVER, loss $1,000; insured for $500. J. H. HOYLE, loss $1,500; partially insured. COOKE & TANNER, loss $3,000; fully insured. E. C. SMITH, loss $2,000; insured for $1,000. HENRY SMITH, loss $12,000; no insurance. W. BARBER, loss $2,000; no insurance. R. M. EVEREST, loss $1,800; insured for $1,000; LAWRENCE & IRWIN, loss $1,800; insured for $1,000. There was no wind, and through the exertions of the citizens the Hodgkin House was saved.

Fall of the Mississippi Bridge at Minneapolis—Loss of Life.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 14.

At 11 o'clock this morning the temporary bridge on this side of the Mississippi, used in the repair of the Falls of St. Anthony, was swept away either by a sunken log or the force of the current. Two men, who were seen upon the bridge when it broke up, (and it is thought a third was upon it) were whirled over the falls with the mass of timber.

Attempted Assassination in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sunday, Aug. 15.

Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate THOMAS J. BRYCE, a resident of this city, aged 85 years, at his residence. Mr. BRYCE is very feeble, and lives retired, with two servants, formerly his slaves, to take care of him. Two wounds were inflicted on the left side of the head, each an inch long. No clue has been obtained to the would-be assassins.

The Iron-Clad Oath in Virginia—A Proclamation Forthcoming from General Canby.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 14.

It is stated on good authority that General CANBY will, within ten days, issue his proclamation convening the Legislature, applying the iron-clad oath to the members; and when a member elect cannot take the oath, his seat will be given to the candidate who received the next highest vote.

Burning of a Propeller on the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 15.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on board the propeller *M. V. Schuyler*, owned by Captain BUTLER and GEORGE COUGHTY, while the vessel was under weigh. She was immediately headed for the shore, but the flames made such rapid progress that those on board were obliged to jump overboard, and narrowly escaped drowning. The vessel was insured for $2,500. She was burned to the water's edge.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The buildings of the Boston Dessicated Codfish Company, corner Sixth-street and Columbia-avenue, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. Insurance unknown. The building was also occupied in part by HUNTINGDON & Co., corn starch manufacturers, and Messrs. BAUM & CONWAY, steel umbrella spring manufacturers. The latter firm lose $18,000.

The Senatorial Contest in Tennessee—Etheridge and Johnson the Principal Candidates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 14.

The election of a United States Senator by the next Legislature is exciting general interest. EMERSON ETHERIDGE and ANDREW JOHNSON are the most prominent prospective candidates. It is understood that the *Banner* will take grounds strongly against Mr. JOHNSON.

Drying Up of the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Owing to the long continued dry weather, the Schuylkill River has dwindled to a small stream, and causes a great scarcity of water in the city. Over two hundred canal boats are stuck in the mud between here and Morristown. It is feared if the dry spell continues the supply of water in the city will fail entirely.

Whisky Frauds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 15.

During the past week revenue officers seized the distillery of SAMUEL MOUNTJOY, with 7,500 gallons of whisky. For some reasons the seizure was kept quiet for several days. It is alleged that there is a quarrel in regard to the affair between the Government detectives and local officers. MOUNTJOY is said to be at the head of the whisky frauders here, and to have, by connivance with the Government Storekeeper, paid only a tax on every second barrel of whisky manufactured by him. The Storekeeper has fled to parts unknown. The Government officials announce their determination to push the prosecution in this case.

Congressional Excursionists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with their wives and friends, *en route* for San Francisco, reached here last evening, and will start hence for their destination on Tuesday morning.

Death of a Naval Officer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 15.

Ensign ENGLISH died this morning at quarantine, on board the United States steamer *Gettysburg*.

Pendleton and Vallandigham.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.

The acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor was a matter of life or death to GEORGE H. PENDLETON. He would have been as dead as a salt mackerel if he had not accepted. He could not afford to regard his broken ankle or his personal comfort, if he proposed to be, in the politician's sense, a live man. There is another man who has a solemn hour at hand in which to choose his destiny. We refer to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. If he remains in his wigwam during this campaign, he will be, on the second Tuesday of October, no matter how the votes may count out, a scalped savage. He has for a long time been accused by the staunchest Democrats of the State of cussedness and selfishness. He announced some time ago that he would not speak during this campaign, but he must reconsider that conclusion and reach another determination now. If he attends to his private business, he will be called a sorehead. If he refuses to speak for PENDLETON, he will be denounced as having a mean, personal spite, toward Ohio's favorite son. He must become reconciled with PENDLETON. In one sense, that is not a hard task. There are few men with whom it is more agreeable to become reconciled, than it is with Mr. PENDLETON. He would, we are sure, receive VAL. with courtesy and kindness, and creature comforts. Though all this might be as honey in the mouth of VAL., it would be bitter in the belly, no doubt; but he must take his medicine like a man. The pill may be coated with elaborate sugar, but it must go down, or there will be no health in the patient.

Democratic Military Law.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 14.

The Republican Party has been severely criticised and condemned for maintaining martial law in the South at the time of its greatest disturbance since the war, when outrages and murders were constantly occurring. HORATIO SEYMOUR and JOHN T. HOFFMAN were among the fiercest declaimers against Republican usurpation in this regard. Yet at the first indications of trouble between the employes of two railroads, Governor HOFFMAN threatens to put the whole district, where the disturbance occurs, under martial law. As the Albany *Evening Journal* well remarks:

"He has done precisely what General SICKLES did in the case of the South Carolina railroads—greatly to the chagrin of certain Democratic authorities. And he has taken this step 'notwithstanding the State was at peace, and there was no pretence of armed resistance to the Federal authorities.'"

The haste with which Governor HOFFMAN rushed to take possession of the Susquehanna Railroad has led to the surmise that the whole affair, from the start, was a "put-up" thing, to raise the wind, in some way, for certain Tammany chiefs.

San Francisco Politics—A Tax-payers Party.

The San Francisco *Times*, of the 7th inst., says:

"A strong effort is being made to secure good nominations for municipal officers through the medium of the Tax-payers' Union, a body which was organized for the purpose of furthering the material interests of the community, irrespective of party politics. A very general belief is abroad that the interests of the city are being lost sight of, or rather deliberately disregarded, in consequence of the ascendency of scheming politicians, and the danger from this cause is so imminent that men of good standing in both parties are making common cause for the purpose of securing an honest and efficient municipal government. As nominations for municipal offices have as yet been only partially completed, it is impossible to say whether the bulk of them will be bad ones, but several persons have already been put in nomination, who are highly obnoxious to a majority of the public, and the indications are that more regard will be paid by political Conventions to party qualifications than to the interests of the city. Under such circumstances the Tax-payers' Union may be of great service to the community, if it will act faithfully and fully up to its programme, and ignore politics altogether in making independent nominations, it would not be necessary, or indeed advisable, to reject all the candidates who have received party nominations. Several of these are as desirable nominees as any one could select, and as they will certainly secure a strong support, the Tax-payers' Union should place them on its ticket, filling with new men only such offices as have received undeniable candidates. But to do any good the rule of excluding politics from the movement must be rigidly adhered to. Politics has no business with city governments, and the inevitable result of introducing it always is to bring a party pressure upon the officeholder, and to compel him to prostitute his position to the furthering of party ends.

A Subject for Scientific Investigation.

From the Oakland (Cal.) News, Aug. 5.

Now that the Academy of Natural Sciences have disposed of the San Jose meat shower by establishing a dozen different theories in order to cover the case, have classified tumble bugs of innumerable species, and come to several conclusions on the subject of earthquakes, we are pleased to call their attention to a new discovery worthy of their investigation. About three months ago, while digging on his ranch on the San Pablo road, Major SNYDER unearthed the bones of a huge animal, which were then concluded to have belonged to a mastodon. In digging on the same spot yesterday, he turned up the tusk of an elephant. The tusk is some five feet in length, and the ivory very well preserved, considering the time it has been buried. Putting the two discoveries together, there is scarcely a doubt that an elephant has been buried, at some time, on the spot now covered by Major SNYDER's ranch. The question naturally arises, "How did the elephant get there? Was Oakland formerly inhabited by elephants? And if so, how many? and when?" These discoveries are particularly interesting to the people of Oakland at this time, yet while we are pleased to present a subject worthy of the serious investigation of the Academy of Natural Sciences, we had a little rather the bones of this monster had not been discovered. Perhaps Oakland was once inhabited by elephants and other mammoth beasts. Who knows but that the rhinoceros once sported in San Antonio Creek, perfectly unconcerned as to opposition boats, dredgers, cribs, bars and channels, or ventured around the point without fear of COHEN's pile-driver? Why may not the scaly alligator have basked on the mud flats where the Broadway wharf now stands, and eked out a miserable existence on clams and mussels, long before TONY LUDLUM planted his oyster beds in the vicinity? The tall giraffe may have nibbled at the tops of our stately oaks, and the striped zebra have scampered unrestrained through our groves, without fear of the proud master. It must have been in days like these that the late deceased, whose remains have been thus ruthlessly disturbed by Major SNYDER, resided in this neighborhood. Even the "oldest inhabitant" of the "Fall o'49, Spring o'50," must yield the precedence to his elephantship, in the time of settling here. Long before the Peraltas were heard of, or the infant Costs had chirped in their cradles, the deceased and his relatives must have been in the actual possession of this section of country, and here is where the trouble begins. This is the reason why we are alarmed at Major SNYDER's discovery. If the elephant came here he brought his trunk. He would not have brought his trunk if he had not intended to have remained. If he remained he was doubtless the possessor of a large tract of land hereabouts, and very likely was buried on his old homestead, and the property descended to his heirs. Ah-h-h! Do you see? If this theory be correct, and their identity can be proven, CARPENTIER will buy them out! And if the heirs of this elephant have title, would not the descendants of the rhinoceros, giraffe, alligator, zebra, *et id omne genus* have equally as good claims? We are particularly anxious that the California Academy of Natural Sciences shall investigate the matter immediately. We are convinced that if they take the subject in hand they will come to so many different conclusions regarding the identity of the species, and its past history that any nefarious schemes of CARPENTIER in getting up another title to our lands would be measureably balked. In their investigation and agreement lies Oakland's only hope.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812. By BENSON L. LOSSING. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

Mr. LOSSING's histories are calculated to be the most popular books in the United States, and to find a place in every family that has a library. The large and beautifully-illustrated work before us, on the War of 1812, not alone gives us the general facts, as they may be read in any of the common accounts, but invests them with something of the interest of contemporary occurrences, by giving portraits and representations of nearly all the principal men and otherwise distinguished men of that time, and of the scenes in the midst of which they played such a remarkable variety of parts. We have a crowd of biographical notices, anecdotes, traditions, relics, curiosities of by-gone times and individuals, all forming such an array of attractive literature, that, not until the attention has been satisfied with these, and the eye has gone through the picture-gallery of the pages, so to speak, with their portraits, battle plans, battle pieces—of land fights, lake fights and sea fights—landscapes, ruins, memorials, medals, signatures and a number of other things, will the reader condescend to notice the typography and main purpose of the volume. Even the archæological reader will find many things to arrest him, and neither the battle of Queenstown nor the victory of Lake Erie can touch him, till he has investigated the Hebrew characters on those holy stones taken from the ancient mound in Licking County, Ohio. The story of the war is told in an animated and judicious manner, and with an effect which is in itself pictorial and in keeping with the character of the work. It is, altogether, a book for everybody—not alone for the high historic readers, but for all classes of readers, refined and unrefined—the boys and girls, the rough hands of the farm and the workshop, and every one else who can read the language and has a thought for American history. The work is brought out in a large and ornamented style suited to its contents; and its clear and beautiful type—or types—are not the least of its illustrations. We should not wonder if it became as familiar a book everywhere as *Webster's Dictionary*, and even more thumbed and smerched than that vast and venerable quarto.

CLAUDE GUEUX. By VICTOR HUGO. New-York: CARLETON.

Forty years ago VICTOR HUGO published *Claude Gueux*, or the *Last Days of a Condemned Man*, for the purpose of bringing capital punishment into discredit. In this he adopted the traditional feeling which has always made man's death a test or a rule, and of more importance than his life. Moralists and legislators in general made use of death as a means of influencing life—the life of others. VICTOR HUGO takes the other extreme of the question; but in arguing against the death penalty he seems to put life out of view—or at least makes less of it than he might. But that question of death—the killing of a criminal, seems a secondary consideration. The argument should be about the *life* of men. HUGO turns from that broader field of disquisition and intensifies himself, like STERNE over the "single captive," his sense of authorship no doubt showing where and how the stronger effects may be produced. Still there is no doubt he sincerely believed it would be better to let murderers and other criminals live. As we have said, it is a secondary question and an open one. A man-slayer or other evil-minded person can be worth very little either to himself or others in the world, and he may be put out of it without much injury to society. But VICTOR HUGO, after the manner of his nation, made it a matter of sentiment and exhausted over it all the intensity of his nature. To be sure, the robber, GUEUX, deliberately and logically, and because his feelings were hurt, cleaves the head of the unreasonable jailor with an ax. But the pathos of the man's sufferings in prospect of death—never in the way of remorse—had its general effect. The description of the "Condemned Man's" feelings is very harrowing; and we cannot help remembering some extracts from it, turned, about forty years ago, into as harrowing English for a public print, and also remembering that when the intense descriptions of "Oliver Twist" appeared a little after, they looked astonishingly like the Frenchman's performances. Beyond a doubt Mr. DICKENS got some of the colorings of his early style in this imitative way. The "Condemned Man" will be curiously read by those who wish to trace the antecedents of the vigorous old mind which lately threw out such a rare and extraordinary book as "The Man who Laughs," published in *Appleton's Journal*. In this, HUGO's preferred vein, instead of cooling, seems to grow volcanic. Who would have thought the old man had so much lava in him? The book is a phenomenon—one of the psychological curiosities of literature; and a good deal of its sentiment and spirit may be discovered in the "Last Days of a Condemned Man."

SAINT LOUIS AND CALVIN. By M. GUIZOT. Philadelphia; J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The name of GUIZOT on the illuminated frontispiece of this elegant volume, gives promise of a genuine book, and the promise is well kept; for the companion biographies of those two grand figures of the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries are written in an admirable manner, and in perfect keeping with the other works of that most correct and classical of modern French writers. The life of LOUIS IX. brings us into the business of the last Crusades; but not into any distracting crowd of names and occurrences, such as always tend to bewilder while they amuse the attention of the historic reader. The King, his family and a few of his nobles are the chief figures, and their movements, set forth in a clear and simple style of narrative, give a satisfactory and true idea of the period and its events. The figure of St. Louis moves plainly before us—a noble genius, strongly impressed with the great belief of his age, that the extension of the Christian creed or profession and the repression of pagans and infidels were the highest duties of Kings. He tried to persuade Khans, Emirs, and other Orientals, to become Christians, sending out his ambassadors for the purpose—among whom was the celebrated RUBRUQUIS, sent to MANCO, King or Khan of the Mongol Tartars, whose name seems to have gone across the Straits of Behring, or by the Aleutian Archipelago, to appear in a subsequent legend of the American country of MANCO CAPAC. When these Orientals continued obstinate in their errors, King LOUIS tried to bring some of them to terms with his men-at-arms, and went into Egypt, Syria and African Tunis, where, however, he found himself and his missionaries still baffled by the followers of MAHOUND and TERMAGAUNT. His last attempt was against Tunis, the residence of a Bey, MOSTANSER, whom he greatly desired to convert, offering to be his god-father. But he died on the shore of that country, and MOSTANSER remained a "miscreant" as before.

JOHN CALVIN, who put down the Pope in so many places, and put up the Bible instead of him, next moves across the stage, from Noyon in Picardy to Geneva, where he died in 1564, aged 55. At an early age he began his studies in the College of La Marche in Paris, and there, from CORDERIUS and other teachers, learned to think freely on religion. At the age of 25 he published the first edition of his *Institutes*, showing how a State should be governed by means of the Bible. About the same time he had a controversy with SERVETUS, who, like himself, was a heretic and a fugitive. But SERVETUS was an Arian, not a Trinitarian, like CALVIN. They agreed to discuss the question publicly; but SERVETUS did not come. Thirty years later, CALVIN, at the head of the Church in Geneva, brought him to bay in that city and had him silenced by faggots in the public square. GUIZOT tries to justify CALVIN. SERVETUS was a "miscreant" who blasphemed the Trinity, and was unpardonable in that age. He had fled from France, where he had been condemned to the flames for such opinions, and, when he came to Geneva, sympathized with the "Libertines" and other free-livers who opposed CALVIN. In 1548 the latter, in a letter to FAREL, says: "If he (SERVETUS) does come, I will never suffer him to depart alive." This is emphatic—showing, in fact, the spirit of that age—an age of strong faith on all sides—except that of SERVETUS. The established Church of Geneva, like that of Rome, thought the "short way with the dissenters" was the best, and, in truth, the established opinions of all countries must, as a matter of public policy, be the rigid rule within their own boundaries.

PAPERS FROM OVER THE WATER. By SINCLAIR TOUSEY. New-York: American News Company.

Mr. TOUSEY says these papers are not offered as possessing any literary merit—as if literary merit were absolutely necessary to make a good and agreeable writer of travels. But they have the pleasantest kind of literary merit in their natural and easy style and that vivacity of observation which, with a few touches, sets those foreign objects before the mind's eye of the reader. Mr. TOUSEY knows "how to observe," and he observes a great number of most interesting things and traits which many others would probably pass by. He carries us through a lively succession of scenes from Brest to Paris, and thence away to Switzerland and its crowd of Alps, down the Rhine to the Hague and Rotterdam; round once more to Paris, and then southward by the Pyrenees to the most renowned cities and scenes of Spain; eastward to Genoa, Florence, Rome and Naples, and so through Lombardy and the Tyrol to Munich, Paris, London and the other cities of the United Kingdom—a long journey and *periplus* swarming with a hundred facts and observations, each of which conveys its own share of information or amusement. If we had space for an extract, we should pitch on a couple of paragraphs about POMPEII—that archæological *placer* of the King of Italy.

"In wandering about its narrow streets, peering into its tenantless houses, one almost expects to meet some of its people, and to be 'ordered out of the house.'

The frescoes on the walls are fresh and bright, the marblework looks new and clean; the jars and tables of the wine shops hardly seem old; in the bakers' shops the convexed and concaved stone mills look as if they could grind the corn 'to-day as well as ever;' the household utensils (moved to Naples for safe-keeping) look good enough to use; in fact, it would require but little labor to put the old city once more in a condition to 'keep house,' notwithstanding its heavy coat of ashes and cinders hid it from the sun for eighteen hundred years.

The walls of the houses are very thick, the streets are narrow, the sidewalks very high above the carriage-way, (which shows the mark of wheels;) the cross-walks are large stones, set up edgewise across the street, on a level with the sidewalks, with space between them for vehicles and animals. The shops are small and dark, just as they are to-day in Naples—in fact, as they are in all these southern towns. The paving-stones of the streets are large and flat, as in Naples and Florence, but the houses, instead of being tall, like those of to-day, are low—mostly one-story—some of two, and very seldom of three; in fact, so rare were three-story houses in Pompeii, that only one has been found, and that is known as 'the house of three stories.'

The work of exhuming still goes on, though but slowly, the working force consisting of a few men and boys, under a Government official.

The brick work just uncovered looks as clean and new as if laid but yesterday, and the frescoes on the walls of houses recently exhumed look as bright as if just left by the painter.

When anything is found worth preserving, it is removed to the Naples Museum. A few weeks ago a large money-chest was dug up, and is now in the museum. It contains a few copper coins, and looks very much like the iron boxes of to-day, with the addition of a very fine coat of rust. Many articles found at Pompeii are of the same character as those in use with us, especially the steelyards, the counterpart of which can be found in almost every farm-house in America.

I have visited no place that interested me so much as this old, dead, buried and resurrected City of Pompeii, and I shall never forget its strong old houses, its ruined temples, its well-worn pavements, its beautiful frescoes, its fine marbles, its broken fountains its old wine shops, its 'street of abundance,' its prison vaults, its small, dark shops, its high sidewalks, and the thousand things that carry one back two thousand years into the dead past."

LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. By B. C. BUTLER. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. Albany: DURKEE & JENKINS.

Mr. BUTLER gives here a rapid and picturesque history of the wars waged for so many generations between the English of New-York and the French of Canada for the possession of the lacustrine region of the Iroquois tribes, including the two great lakes, Andiotirocte and Caniadare Quarante, called by the Europeans Lake George and Lake Champlain. From the first the French tried to force their way down to the Hudson, and so extend themselves to New-York; and the contest of the two powers involved the hostilities of all the Indian tribes in that country—the Algonquins, Abenakis, Adirondacks and others marching with the French, while the Mohawks and the men of the Five Nations generally sided with their opponents of New-York—the bases of operations on both sides being Montreal in the north and Albany on the south. The stirring narrative ends with the year 1759, when the French lost Canada, and the long-cherished hope of a grand American dominion. Mr. BUTLER's book is an animated succession of "hot essays," battles, sieges, fortunes, which made Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Fort William Henry, Fort George, such familiar words in the chronicles of the rival colonies. It is beautifully printed and illustrated with a number of charming engravings of scenery, with maps of battle-sites, portraits of colonial and royal soldiers, and Indian warriors and a number of other representations.

THE HABERMEISTER: A TALE OF THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS. From the German of HERMAN SCHMID. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

Along with its attraction as a story of action and incident, the *Habermeister* has the merit of a certain historic interest. The "Haberers" are—or were—a society of Bavaria which has existed over a century in that country. It had its origin, we are told, in the reign of King CHARLES THEODORE, who began to reign in 1777, and who, being under the control of favorites and mistresses, permitted the country to be misgoverned and made the people discontented—especially the rural population. The nobles in their castles, and the abbots in the monasteries, levied their rents and dues as they pleased, and forced the peasants to combine in order to defend their rights in some way. A secret tribunal, called the *Haberfeld*, was constituted in several localities, and the members were sworn to thwart and punish those people who defied the law. The system resembled the more ancient "Vehmgericht" and our own Vigilance Committees, and was long in recognized operation in the country districts of Bavaria, under elected chiefs and with laws of its own, in courts held by night or in the recesses of the forests, and called *Haber* courts. In this way the "Haberers" did everything that conspirators usually do, and contrived to administer a good deal of what Lord Chancellor BACON would call "a wild justice"—sometimes carrying off an obnoxious "Herr" in night and carrying him off in his shirt, and doublet to plead for life and limb before a grim jury of those "Haberers." Those "Peep o' Day Boys" of Bavaria threw something of the picturesque over the society of their time; but their day is gone by. Bavaria has got better laws, and those "Haber" doings are found nowhere but in the popular traditions, such as may be turned to some use by the imaginative writers. One of these last is our author, HERMAN SCHMID, who is now one of the first novelists and playwriters of Bavaria. He was born in Upper Austria in 1815, became a lawyer, and was made Secretary of the Criminal Court at Munich. Could that be a way of intimating that he was the Magistrate's clerk? In 1848, when all Germany, and more along with it, was on its legs, SCHMID rose too, and expressed his desire to see Munich wave all her banners and charge with all her chivalry, in some direction; a proceeding which did not exactly leave him *rectus in curia*; for he was turned out of the Criminal Court, and sent to write for the magazines and stage managers. The novel before us is considered one of his best, and we can well understand why it should be popular in Bavaria, where the peculiar customs on which the story turns are so familiar to all readers. There are many from the Fatherland who will also find the *Habermeister* interesting on this ground, and in our speech; and our notice is mainly meant for them, and also to intimate that in these days of swift ships, railways, canals, general emigration and all the other *grands remumenages* of the human race, the Bavarian Herr SCHMID and his little book are not at all too far away to be fraternized with and brought into the widening circle of the *litterateurs*. Those Bavarians have as good a right in the case as the Bohemians who are part and parcel of the world's literature everywhere.

—*Five Acres too Much.* By R. B. ROOSEVELT. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) Tristram Shandy says of his father that a piece of good luck which furnished him with nothing to say and a misfortune which gave him a handsome opportunity to talk, were pretty equal in his estimation. We fancy our author is like "Mr. Shandy"—not quite sorry that the "Five Acres" on Monkey Hill, Flushing, did not turn out as well as could be expected, since his farming management has given him a fair occasion to say such a number of funny things and laugh without intervallums—making his readers laugh too, and feel rather glad he fell into all that misfortune and misery. Any literary man who wishes may have our author's experience, by devoting an easy, credulous and distracted kind of attention to that cheery business of house-building and the management of a large vegetable garden; but we are sure very few of them could equal him in his happy way of "getting out of it," and striking a balance with the rural Eumenides. If he were an Irishman we should be apt to say that Mr. ROOSEVELT has "gained a loss" on this occasion. We have an idea that if he put on the right side of the ledger the proceeds of the book, the balance would come out still more "right."

—*The Irish Brigade and its Campaigns.* By Captain D. P. CONYGHAM, A. D. C. (Boston: PATRICK DONOHOE.) Captain CONYGHAM here gives a rapid account of the campaigns made in the four years' war by the Irish Brigade. It is a story which cannot fail to be interesting to the Irish race on this continent—or rather that portion of it residing in the Northern States; for those living below Mason and Dixon's line would not probably feel much enthusiasm in the matter. Along with an account of the brigade itself and its gallant commander we have particular notices of the regiments composing it, at various times, with the battles, marches, fortunes they were fated to undergo; and along with these will be found biographical sketches of the chief men of the brigade, and the names, services and casualties of other officers who either fell or were distinguished in the service. There is also an account of the Irish Legion, General CORCORAN's command.

—*Histoire de Charles XII.* Par VOLTAIRE. New edition. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) This excellent French classic is the first of a series of French reading books with explanatory notes and English-French vocabulary which LIPPINCOTT & Co. intend publishing for the use of American schools. It contains a map of Central Europe, and the text is accompanied with literary notes and geographical and historical explanations. We are sorry that so good a school book should be printed in poor type. The notes are especially objectionable on this account. School-books should always be printed in large, fair type and on fine white paper.

—*The Life and Epistles of St. Paul.* By CONYBEARE & HOWSON. Complete and unabridged edition in one volume. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.) This standard work, which appeared several years ago in London, in two large and splendidly illustrated volumes, is too well known to require extended notice at the present time. Biblical students will welcome anew in this compact and convenient form, which contains all the reading matter and the maps and wood-engravings of the first edition. It is printed in fair type, and its value is further enhanced by a full and well-arranged index.

—*A German Reader in Prose and Verse*, with Notes and Vocabulary. By WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanskrit and Instructor in Modern Languages in Yale College. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) Will Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT please inform us what they have done with Professor WHITNEY's Notes and Vocabulary? The most careful search through the copy of his Reader left at our office has failed to discover them. Otherwise the book appears to be well compiled, though it offers no special claims to preference over a dozen German Readers already in use in American schools.

—*The Literature and the Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland.* By ABRAHAM MILLS. In two volumes. (New-York: HARPER & BROS.) Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the first edition of this excellent work was published by the HARPERS. It consisted of a series of lectures, with copious and well selected extracts, covering the whole literature of Great Britain from the age of ALFRED to the present time. The biographical notices are necessarily brief, but they have the merits of clearness and accuracy, and the critical and literary notes exhibit the author's scholarly taste and learning. The work is an excellent text-book for schools and academies.

—*Countess Gisela.* Translated from the German of E. MARLITT, by Mrs. A. L. WISTER. Part I. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) The author of *The Old Mam'selle's Secret*, one of the most charming stories ever written, has already won an extended reputation in this country as a faithful delineator of German life, and the present work will doubtless find many delighted readers. An extended notice is deferred until the publication of the second part.

—*A Shabby Genteel Story* and *Yellowplush Papers* are the latest additions to APPLETON's cheap republications of THACKERAY's novels.

—*Mizpah.* By LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., This book of family devotions contains a prayer for every day in the year, with the morning and evening lessons indicated for each. They are excellent in their way, though a great many would say they want fervor and directness, and read, in general, more like meditations than addresses to the Deity who hears and answers prayer. This, however, may be a trifling objection; for these exercises are calculated to produce all the best effects of prayers or religious meditations. The volume is got out in something of the rubric style of the old English prayer-books and homilies.

—*Lectures and Essays.* By HENRY GILES. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.) The popular veteran lecturer, GILES, has here collected the discourses which from time to time drew and gratified so many of his audiences all over the country. They were chiefly addressed to Irish audiences, who warmly appreciated their singular ability of wit, humor and eloquence—his sketches of DANIEL O'CONNELL, JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, GERALD GRIFFIN, &c., ranking among the most attractive essays of the kind, and exciting an interest which does not grow out of date with the lapse of years. This handsome volume contains a great amount of popular entertainment and information, and would be a good book in any library. It has a portrait of the author.

—*Hospital Sketches and Camp and Fireside Stories.* By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) This elegantly got up and illustrated little lady-book is the liveliest, gayest, most graphic and altogether most readable work of the kind we have been beguiled with for a long time. Only at first we thought our talkative spinster showed too much of a skipping spirit for a devoted hospital nurse—and at times we find a good deal of that opinion hanging about us still. And yet that skipping is pleasant—"wrong, but pleasant." She might have pulled a longer face; but then the reader would not have taken so mightily to the narrative and so—there is no more to be said. But these (faint) objections to the hospital part of the book don't go any farther; for the rest of those "Camp and Fireside" stories are all that such stories should be—excessively readable. Our autheress is a very clever woman—a fact on which we presume she has no sort of doubt—and we can only say, with a parody on the words of the critical Bottom in the play—"Let her write again—let her write again!"

GETTYSBURG.

Present Appearance of the Village and the Battle-Field—The Grounds and the Monuments.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, August, 1869.

If this quiet little village could, only seven years ago, have seen itself as it now is, it would have rubbed its eyes with as much wondering perplexity as did RIP VAN WINKLE when he first awoke from his long dream in Sleepy Hollow.

And yet, at the first view, there is very little change. Now, as then, the yellow harvest waves over the field or lies beneath the sickle, and the everlasting hills line the horizon with their blue curtain. The drowsy hum of village life and village traffic is only a little louder than before, and those venerable institutions, for both secular and theological learning, which have so long been sustained by the Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, and which have been the chief glory of the place, have not changed, but still diffuse around them a literary atmosphere. Now, as then, the Professor does his daily work in the class-room or in the study, the student wanders, not idly, among the classic groves, or goes forth to do battle with ignorance and sin. Alas, that their weapons should ever be pointed inward; but with this denomination of Christians, as with so many others, the outside warfare is often hindered by internal strife and division. It must be so until the second Eden blooms on earth.

But let us leave the quiet village and turn our steps to its southern border, where the tall and graceful monument so recently erected, watches over the field of the dead and tells its silent story. An obelisk of granite, on a broad pedestal, rises to the height of about fifty feet, and is surmounted by a marble statue of Victory with her folded weapon and her laurel wreath.

On each corner of the upper step of the pedestal will be placed sitting figures, also in marble and of colossal size. Two of these are already in position; one, an American soldier, with all the trappings of his profession, and the other a female figure representing the Muse of History, her eye apparently scanning its innermost pages. They are fine figures, and very appropriate, executed in Italy by ROGERS. The other two statues, the work of the same artist, are not yet delivered, though they are said to be completed.

Let us stay awhile and overlook this suggestive scene. Seven years ago! It is not long, and yet since then how many pages has history filled up? Seven years ago these long lines of quiet sleepers were active, stalwart men, not then "unknown," as now so often adds sadness to the record on the long granite slabs which border each row of graves. Then each one was known in the family or in the camp, and answered to that roll-call which everywhere summons man to daily life and daily toil. Yes, brave, gallant men they were. So we must ever speak of those who bled and died for us. They were all this to the country, and this they should ever be to us, a sacrifice not to be forgotten.

It is pleasant to see the tribute that is paid by the men of Minnesota to their comrades who lie here. A marble urn on its white pedestal, of the same material, stands in the plot belonging to that State, and is kept always crowned with flowers and green ivy. It is beautiful to the heart as well as to the eye, and we could wish that every State would thus adorn the resting place of its dead. Elsewhere a single rose blooms, or a little flag waves over a single mound; but Minnesota alone has thus honored all her sons. We trust it will not long be so.

The States have, however, done a noble work in providing and adorning this beautiful Cemetery. All of them whose dead lie here, eighteen in number, have contributed toward it, and their names are inscribed on the iron pillars of the gateway. The situation chosen is a very happy one. It was by the timely occupation of Cemetery Ridge, by General HOWARD, on the evening of July 1, that a great advantage was gained for our cause and lost to that of the rebels, a vital advantage which made it the scene of fearful conflict when, too late, the mistake was perceived. The ground is elevated and slopes toward the South Mountains, commanding a fine view of the country lying between—just such a spot as a nation would choose for its Mecca, to which future generations will come to learn the story of the times when their fathers struggled so fiercely for liberty and life.

The grounds, comprising about seventeen acres, are tastefully laid out with the modest adornment of trees, shrubbery and grass, intersected with drives and walks. The space occupied by the graves, which number in all thirty-six hundred, circles round three sides of the monument, and is not intruded upon by trees. The plots belonging to the different States are separated by grassy aisles, and all have an equal number of rows of graves, the larger States having a wider circumference of ground. The improvements so happily begun cannot be entirely completed until the two statues not yet received are placed on the corners of the pedestal assigned to them, as the machinery necessary for their elevation still encumbers the ground.

If we cross the road from the Cemetery, the interest does not flag. A very short walk through the field brings us to the crest of the hill, where one of the finest views of the neighborhood breaks upon the sight. It takes in nearly the whole circular horizon, and is diversified with every variety of scenery: nature wild and cultivated hill and valley, farm-yard and pasture field. Behind this hill, and commanded by the rifle-pits, with which it is thickly strewn, is a deep ravine, through which on the second day of the battle, EWELL passed, in command of two divisions of the rebel army, to make a desperate effort to gain possession of Cemetery Hill. As we have said, to hold this hill was of vital importance to either side, and perhaps the most momentous crisis of the battle was when these rifle-pits did their work so bravely; and when the heavy guns with which they were surmounted became too hot to use, they are said to have beaten back, with clubs and stones, the advancing enemy, who were calling upon them to surrender. The assailants were the Louisiana Tigers, and it is said that their dead bodies were lying thick upon the field. These rifle pits, now grown over with grass and gradually losing their sharp outline, should be carefully preserved, and we are glad to learn that the field has been purchased by an association of Gettysburg citizens for this purpose.

From this hill the eye takes in, with more or less precision, nearly all the battle-ground of those three eventful days. Round Top is hidden by trees, but Culp's Hill is full in view, and both these require and will reward a closer inspection, and are not difficult of access. Near the former is the peach orchard, where so many of our men, under General SICKLES, were slaughtered. The trees are still green and bearing fruit, but apparently with a new and irregular growth, scarred veterans of the war. Further on, a rocky swamp, lying at the foot of Little Round Top, was the scene of a desperate coflhict between the rebels, encouraged by their recent success in the orchard, and the Federal army which held the hill. It is a natural fortress, and it is only surprising that they were so rash as to attempt to scale the rocky steep. The enemy were hurled back and driven across the country with heavy loss. The breastworks of stone, with embrasures for the cannon, still remain.

Nearer the town and not so steep is Culp's Hill, with mementoes not less interesting than Round Top, though somewhat different. The hill is lower, and slopes gradually to the north, and the battle for the rifle pits, mentioned above, extended some distance in this direction. Here, in a ravine, are still visible the marks of fierce warfare. The trees are scarred and mutilated all around, and what war has spared, the chisel and the knife of the relic-hunter have destroyed, so that the whole place is a perfect wreck. These relics, in the shape of bullets and broken pieces of shells, are becoming very scarce, and if the demand continues it will be necessary, as in other similar cases, to manufacture them to order.

The other side of the town also has its memorials. To the northwest lies Seminary Ridge, a long extent of high land, so called from a part of it being the site of the Theological Seminary. This ridge was the first foothold of the rebels in Gettysburg, and formed their outer line during their stay. General LEE's headquarters are said to have been not far north of the Seminary, and from the cupola of this building, as an observatory, he viewed the country and formed his plans of action. The greater part of the severe fighting took place on the southern border of the town; but in this neighborhood a very sanguinary battle was fought on the 1st day of July, in which fell General REYNOLDS, shot through the head, it is supposed, by a rebel sharpshooter, while riding, as was his custom, in front of his men. This occurred some distance beyond the Seminary, in a piece of woods not far from the now famous mineral spring, and the tree is still shown under which this brave and gallant officer was laid, wounded and dying.

The spring, as we said, is near to this spot, and here we are by the side of its still fountain. It is not a new creation, not a new discovery. Its waters, so instinct with life and health, have long slumbered quietly on a farm formerly belonging to one of the old-time pastors of the village. The tradition is, that he knew there were medicinal properties in the spring, but, perhaps, engrossed by the duties of his study and his parish, or perhaps being without the necessary means, he gave no thought to their development. But now the season had arrived and the angel of war came down and troubled the waters. All around the sick and wounded soldiers were lying, and they drank and soon learned its efficacy.

It seems as if nature, as well as art, had constructed its monument of the nation's struggle, for here is one that will always be a living type of that patriotism and spirit of liberty which is the life and health of a people, and which had so long slumbered in the heart of the North, that its enemies thought it was dead and buried beneath the rubbish of trade and the greedy lust of gold.

Yes, so its enemies hoped, and so they thought; but it needed only the first blast of the trumpet to call forth from its hiding place the same spirit which animated our pilgrim fathers when they braved the perils of the ocean and the wilderness, to find a home where they might be free; and the same which nerved the arms of their sons for the contest, when tyranny would have followed them across the great waters, and those liberties were threatened for which they had suffered so many hardshsps. May it ever be so, that this sacred fire, though smothered, shall not be quenched, but shall burn brightly and purely on the altar, whenever the time of trial and sacrifice shall come, which comes to every nation.

To return to the spring: we think that it is neither rash nor unduly credulous to predict that its reputation will not be short-lived, nor will it disappoint the hopes which it has excited. It is not necessary to travel far in order to hear of its achievements. Its charities have begun at home, and many of the most remarkable cures that it has effected have been among the citizens of Gettysburg. The specific diseases for which it is a remedy are well known, but it appears to be also a general tonic, and often sends a flush of vigor through the veins which soon tells upon the health and strength.

If this be so, the new hotel, which has risen as if by magic, is not a hazardous investment. Its comfort and the convenience as well as elegance of its appointments are praised by all the guests, and it is easy to foresee that before many years have passed another will be needed. We would suggest as a site for such a building, superior to the one now occupied, the wooded hill just beyond the little bridge. From that point the view is more extensive, and it has an interest peculiarly its own from being a part of the grove consecrated by the fall of the gallant REYNOLDS.

We cannot close without expressing a hope that the visitors, as they come from year to year to this interesting spot, will not forget the orphans of the soldiers who are so well cared for at this place. The Institution is not endowed, nor aided by either the State or General Government. It is dependent on individual effort and liberality and it must be remembered that the time for help is short. These children will soon pass beyond its need. Let them carry with them into after life the rich results of those gifts which are twice blest to the giver and to the receiver. Z. R.

THE SOUTHERN LABOR QUESTION.

Negro versus Coolie Labor—The Advantages and Disadvantages of Both Systems.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your number of the 31st July, "The Labor Scarcity in the South and the Proposed Remedy," induces me to give my experience with negro labor. Four years ago I purchased a plantation near Charleston, S. C., which at the time was settled by the hands of the former owner. These freedmen had during the war been planting on their own account on Edisto and other islands in the vicinity, but at the end of the war all had returned to the plantation, on which they were born and had labored for many years. As they had planted a crop of corn and cotton, I agreed to receive one-third of the cotton for the rent of the land for that year. I have reason to believe that they gave me nearly my share. The following year, 1867, I endeavored to hire these hands, offering to give them liberal wages by the year, feed them, give them houses and gardens and as much land as they wanted to plant in corn and potatoes. They refused the offer, but proposed to remain and cultivate the land on the same terms as the previous year. This I declined, and they left to a man and woman to plantations in the vicinity where they could work on the share system. Their efforts that year were ill repaid, partly owing to the wet season. The next year they continued planting on the share system. That year, 1868, proved still more disastrous to them; and on the 1st of January, 1869, they came back to their old home and begged to be employed on my own terms. I engaged some fifty men and women—all that I could employ. The rest returned to their precarious cultivation with great reluctance. Thus far, (and my crop is "laid by,") these hands have performed their contract faithfully, and done their work well; so well that old planters say "the work is done as well as in old times"—before the war. The foregoing history is given merely to show that the laborers of the South are fast improving, and getting rid of thier old notions of independence, and begin to see the necessity of steady and systematic labor. With proper tact on the part of the planters toward the freedmen, in less than five years the South will be more wealthy than ever. Their surplus wealth, instead of being invested, as before the war, in more negroes and more land, will flow toward manufacturing and works of public improvement, and overflow into Wall-street for investment. Let the planters give fair wages and reasonable tasks, allowing land to cultivate potatoes and corn, and I fear not to assert that they will prove the cheapest and most intelligent labor for the South. The experiment of introducing coolie labor, now so much the rage, I fear, will not for many years prove successful. The negro is no fool. He understands that Coolie labor is intended to supersede him, or as a means to coerce him into the planters' terms. He will not willingly submit to be driven from his old home, or to accept a bare subsistence by the introduction of the stranger. Now, to a comparison of the cost of negro and coolie labor. This year the wages of a "full hand" on the coast and islands of South Carolina are from $50 to $70 per annum, with the usual rations, viz., three pounds of bacon, one peck of meal or grist, one quart of molasses and a pint of salt, per week, and such quarters as the plantations afford, a garden spot, and from one-half to one acre of land for his corn and potatoes. Where the hands are employed by the year, they perform task-work. These tasks are the same they performed for their old masters, and is the only relic of the old *régime* that they will recognize. The tasks are not heavy, and a good hand can, by going to the fields at daylight, get through with his task by noon, and do it well. The balance of the day they devote to their own corn and potato patches.

Call the average wages paid during the year on a cotton plantation $60; the rations will cost the planter $40; making the cost of a full hand $100.

The coolie costs, to begin with, for passage, profit to importer, &c., $100 and his wages from $12 to $15 a month—say, for the year, $160; cost of his rations, consisting of rice, fish, pork, &c., will not be less than $40; add yearly proportion of advance—say one-fifth—$20, amounts to $220. In case the coolie dies or runs away, the whole advance is lost, making $300, or three times the cost of negro labor. The only advantage the planter has is that he can keep his coolies in the field all day, or from sun to sun, but can the weak and inexperienced coolie do as much work during the whole day, and do it as well, as the negro, who was born with the hoe in his hand, can do in half the time? I think not, for the first year at least. The negro, physically, morally and mentally, is by far superior to the coolie, and if conciliated and fairly treated by the planter, is the cheapest and most intelligent laborer for the South. What is demoralizing the laborers of the South is the "share system" and the "two days' system," and this arises from no fault of the planter, but is the consequence of his poverty. Stripped of everything save land, by the war and the emancipation of his slaves, he has not the ability to pay wages, and, since the war, nearly every planter on the coast and islands has had hard work to feed his family on the plainest food, and only corn bread and bacon could be found for months on the board, where, before the war, all the luxuries of the world were common. On the "share system," by which the freedmen are to receive a portion of the corn and cotton—usually one-third the cotton and one-half the corn crop—he is fed by the planter, and the cost of his rations is deducted from his share of the cotton crop, at the end of the year. In many instances during the last three years, when the crop has been sold, he has learned that he has eaten up his share of the cotton, and in some instances is in debt; this result being caused by the ravages of the caterpillar, and bad seasons, and not by any bad faith on the part of the planter, who has made one bag of cotton where he should have made ten. Nevertheless the negro is very suspicious, and imagines himself wronged by his employer, and determines that he will not work again on the "share system," so he falls into the "two days' system," which is to say, he agrees to pay the planter for the rent of generally three acres of poor land two days' labor per week. These two days' labor in many, I may say in most instances, are given with reluctance, and performed in the most careless and slovenly manner, and in many cases are not performed at all. I have seen this year, in June, the cotton choked by grass and doomed to destruction, on this system, and the planter helpless and fated to another year of poverty and suffering. As the poverty of the planter compels him to adopt such expedients as the "share system" and the "two days' system," so the poor freedmen, on the "two days' system," are compelled to neglect not only their own patch of corn and cotton, which frequently is overrun with grass, but in order to get corn and bacon with which to keep their families alive, they engage with the more fortunate planters in the vicinity, who can pay wages, in money, or food, and thus the poor planter loses his two days' labor, or has it performed in such a manner as to be productive of nothing. The white man is decidedly the superior of the negro, and in any conflict between the two races, the negro must go to the wall. The American African, is superior to the Mongolian, and in a conflict between those races the Mongolian goes down. The introduction of the coolies into the South must necessarily, owing to the poverty of the planters, be very slow. The hostility of the negroes against the coolies will be from the start, and without the armed assistance of the whites, the latter will be driven from the country. To introduce the coolies in numbers sufficient to cultivate the cotton and rice crops of the South to their full extent—say five millions—would require fifty years, and an utter extermination of the negro, leaving the country in the meantime a howling wilderness. Are the planters aware of the fact that by our immigration laws, no immigrant laborer can be held to serve for a longer period than twelve months, no matter what the contract, or how much has been advanced him. Without a change in these laws he is a free man at the end of twelve months' service.

How can our Sea Island cotton planters pay $12 to $15 per month, beside rations, to coolies, at the present price of the staple—from 40c. to $1 per pound—against Egyptian competition, where a few cents per day is paid to laborers? Are we not deluding ourselves by believing that we possess the only soil and climate suitable to raise the long staple cotton? Already we have been surprised at the progress made in Egypt in the quality and quantity of her cotton, every year showing an improvement in the fineness and length of the staple. Samples of "Egyptians" were exhibited lately in Charleston that the best judges there could not tell from some of our best medium sorts, and superior to Floridas. Every year this improvement and increase of production is going on in Egypt and other countries, and competing more and more successfully with our own Sea Island cotton; and, notwithstanding "we have the only belt of country in the world suitable for the production of fine cotton," we see, year by year, the prices for our finer sorts running down in Liverpool. Soon we shall be compelled to abandon the growing of the finer sorts of long staple, and confine our efforts to medium qualities; and how long we can do that against the competition of the cheap labor of Egypt and other countries who can tell? All this the planter will say is an argument in favor of cheap labor. So it is, but do we get it by paying coolies $12 to $15 per month, and feeding them besides? The only way to have cheaper labor than we have in the negro is in the apprentice system of Cuba, where the coolie is held for eight years and paid $4 per month. Will our legislators give us this system? I judge not from the opinions lately expressed against the coolie trade. What the South most needs to make her prosperous is capital. With capital the planter can manage and control the present laborer. Where he pays him in cash, and promptly, and keeps good faith with him, his work is satisfactory, and the negro civil, obedient and respectful. Who raised the last year's crop 2,500,000 bales, and who is raising the prospective 3,000,000 bales of the present year? Not the coolie—not the white man—but the negro produced this vast amount of wealth for the country. What a commentary upon the too-prevalent fashion of abusing the negro for his idleness, &c. Does the country want 5,000,000 bales of cotton? Let capitalists furnish the money to worthy and intelligent planters, and the country will get them. Do we wish to avoid the vices and evils of paganism and all the political and civil trouble that must follow the introduction of the coolie? Furnish the capital that is so abundant at the North, and you will not only get the cotton, but you will do more for the benefit of the negro, by making him happy, contented and prosperous than all the efforts of the fanatical zealots have done for him in the last twenty years. WAPPOO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE IN THE MANUFACTUDE OF IRON.—Mr. BESSEMER, whose name is so intimately associated with progress in the manufacture of steel, has lately patented another invention, which is likely to have an important influence on the manufacture of iron. This metal is improved, up to a certain point at all events, by successive remeltings, and thus old iron has considerable value. The value, however, is considerably diminished by the difficulty experienced in fusing such materials as old rails and scrap iron. But by Mr. BESSEMER's last invention, these refractory materials are run down like wax, and a charge is melted in a few minutes which would require many hours and a large expenditure of fuel to effect the fusion on the common system. The secret lies in the employment of atmospheric pressure. The inventor converts a cupola furnace into an air-tight vessel, capable of withstanding a pressure of atmosphere and a half or two atmospheres, and the concentration of heat in this compressed air is sufficient to produce the striking effects we have mentioned. In practice it is not found necessary to increase the pressure beyond the amount we have stated; and we may safely assume the fact that Mr. BESSEMER finds no difficulty in constructing furnaces to withstand the pressure without extravagant wear and tear. This is a point on which we have as yet no information, nor have we any statement of the relative consumption of fuel on the old and new system. An idea of the construction of the furnace may be given in a very few words. It is a cupola furnace, with a very (comparatively) narrow outlet closed by a loaded valve to regulate the pressure, while a blast of heated air is driven in by a powerful engine. A very ingenious mechanical contrivance allows of additions being made to the charge during temporary interruptions of the blast until the furnace is worked up to its full capacity. We shall soon probably have fuller information on the details of the invention, which is certain to attract the immediate attention of iron founders.—*London Globe.*

NOVA SCOTIA COAL-FIELDS.

Their Extent and Capacity—The Quality of the Coal—A Pennsylvania View of the Question.

From the Philadelphia Railroad and Mining Register.

The fields of Nova Scotia, so far from being "inexhaustible," in the popular sense of that term, and in the sense here used—they are small in extent, worked with difficulty, and got away at great expense and under severe commercial conditions. We speak from personal knowledge, having spent two successive seasons in an instrumental reconnoissance of the best portions—those situated on Great and Little Glace, Cow and Mire Bays. The coal-beds are here of handsome size and highest quality, fully equal in all respects to our own Westmoreland gas-coal beds in portability, purity and richness of material, and in thickness and uniformity of deposit. But the coal-beds of the field lying north of Sydney Harbor are not only limited in area, but thinner and meaner in quality, and reached only by shafts of considerable depth. These are the old Duke of York's mines. The Pictou field is quite as small as the old Sydney field, is more awkward to mine, and yields a miserably poor quality of fuel. Although two of its mines exhibit an astonishing thickness of coal, (60 or 80 feet through the so-called big bed,) yet this mass is local in the strictest sense, cannot be discovered four miles from the shafts, and is made up of a multitude of layers of poor coal, slate and sulphurous clay ironstone, alternating with one another. Nothing but the exacting demand of an old settled seashore, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and studded with villages, and the impossibility of getting coal from anywhere else, would have ever kept the exploitation of the Pictou field alive. It compares in this respect, and in some others also, with our Blossburg basin as it was before the opening of its new mines, and before the Southern counties of New-York could obtain better and more abundant coals from Towanda, Scranton and elsewhere.

These are the only three "fields" which Nova Scotia really has. Coal turned up sharply on edge and scarcely rising above the level of the sea, shows itself on the edges of Cape Breton, both north and south, and a few miles back from the Gut of Canso. But it immediately plunges into the water, and spreads itself underneath the red sandstone deposits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nothing will ever be done with these fragmentary outcrops—nor with the world of coal buried forever beneath the Gulf.

Even the Glace Bay Region consists of the tip ends of a group of shallow parallel basins which (all except these tip ends) lie side by side buried under the Gulf of St. Lawrence, presenting their eastern extremities in like manner upon the western coast of Newfoundland. The broadest of these basins comes on shore at the old Red Head, where are the remains of a French fort evacuated when the New-England colonists captured Lewisburg. Here the top bed, ten or eleven feet thick, spreads back from shore in a semicircle only about a mile; that is all there is of it. The six-foot bed (of excellent coal) sweeps its outcrop round the first in a larger semicircle from the harbor mouth to the shore beyond the Red Head. The next is the eight-foot bed with a still larger area; and underneath it are two or three of smaller size, making wider and wider sweeps. But the lowest of these beds does not reach half way to Sydney, which is only twenty miles distant. They all lie nearly flat, that is on slopes of from 1° to 5°. And the entire contents of all the beds in this the largest of the basins, not deducting anything for mining, is only say 300,000,000 tons. When one considers the scarcity of capital, the sparseness of population, the distance from all the manufacturing centres, the consequent continual mechanical embarrassments of the mines, the ice block of the Winter months, the perpetual fog bank which makes the navigation of the Atlantic coast and mouth of the gulf so dangerous, and the necessity for taking off the coal, when mined, in lighters to vessels riding at anchor, except at the recently constructed harbor of Little Glace Bay, and the harbor in progress of construction at Great Glace Bay—it would be ridiculous to anticipate the possibility of an efficient competition of these mines with ours. Beside all which stands the fact that Halifax, St. John's in Newfoundland, Quebec and Montreal, Prince Edward's Island, Gaspe, and a hundred hamlets along the shores of the Peninsula, the islands, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence all the way up, draw their supplies of fuel from these poor little fields which, all combined, would not make up much more than the end of the Pottsville Basin from Tamaqua to the Mauch Chunk Summit Mine, if as much.

It is very true that the superb gas coals of the Glace Bay beds supply the gas works of Boston, Cambridge and other towns of New-England, and are mixed with our Western Pennsylvania gas coals at the gas works in New-York. But this has been the case for several years, since 1862 or 1863, and is entirely irrespective of the tariff. For gas making quality is everything; a dollar or two more or less does not exclude. But when quantity is required—that is quite different.

Whether for good or ill—we offer no opinion on that head—whether for good or ill, coal miners may set their hearts at rest about Nova Scotia coal. It is not of a quality good enough (in the gross)—it cannot be mined in quantities large enough (at the best)—to affect the American market.

How little is still known in England of the true character of the Nova Scotia coal fields, owing to the long-continued and systematic concealment of facts by the resident agents of the old Duke of York monopoly, may be seen by such articles as the following in the London *Mining Journal* of June 19:

"The report for 1868 of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia has just been issued, and is of a very favorable character, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTSON being 'enabled to report a state of progress which he cannot but think satisfactory.'

The coal trade is still depressed, but considerable work has been done in extending old works, opening up new mines, and prospecting generally preparatory to an expected increase in the trade. In Cumberland County, at Spring Hill, a large seam has been opened (the seams heretofore worked were only small ones); it is only from three to four miles from the Intercolonial Railway, so that the means of shipment are possessed which otherwise would have necessitated a large outlay. In Pictou County, the opening of the Drummond Colliery, with its equipment of seven and a quarter miles of railway, and a splendid wharf on the Middle River, at which there are five loading places at present; the extensive enlargement of the Acadia Mine, with its railway connecting with the Nova Scotia Railway, and its extensive wharf at Fisher's grant; and the so-called New Mine, opened by the General Mining Association, put this county in a position to supply an almost unlimited demand at the shortest notice. In the county of Antigonish there have been some important discoveries. The works are as yet only of a preparatory character. In the Island of Cape Breton coal mining continues in the same depressed state as last year. Some little progress has been made in the opening up of new mines, but nothing to compare with Pictou county. In the adjourned session of the Legislature last Summer the plan of registration proposed in the report of last year was passed into a law, which cannot but have an important effect in giving greater security to mining titles."

Even Professor DAWSON, in his new edition of Acadian Geology, has been led astray by local misrepresentation far enough to indorse the last move of the speculators who *double* the number of beds in order to give a fictitious value to the character of the worthless lands outside the true limits of the coal field. It is in this sense that we must interpret such exaggerations as the following, taken from the *Colliery Guardian* of June 18:

"We continue to receive glowing reports as to the richness of the Nova Scotian coal fields. There is stated to be coal in the counties of Hamshire, Pictou, Cumberland, Guysboro', Sydney and Colchester. The coal field of the county of Sydney alone is computed to cover an area of 250 square miles, and it is calculated that each square mile of this area will yield 23,000,000 tons, or altogether 5,750,000,000 tons. If this estimate is reliable, it will be seen that a well-nigh boundless coal future is opened out before Nova Scotia. It is quite true that this coal wealth remains practically unworked, but this cannot be said to prove much either one way or the other, as Nova Scotia is neglected to such an extent by the outer world that few persons know anything about her resources. We learn, however, from an official blue book, that upward of thirty workings have been commenced, and statistics show that the coal production of the colony now exceeds 650,000 tons per annum, or about as much as France raised from her soil fifty years since. At present coal is imported to only a small extent at Montreal and Quebec, the whole imports at Montreal in 1868 having bee 46,678 tons, and at Quebec 273,456 tons. At present Nova Scotian coal is made available for consumption at about eight shillings per ton at the pit's mouth, but when Nova Scotia is better endowed with railways and more freely supplied with labor, Nova Scotian mineral combustible will be cheapened, and will be absorbed more freely than it is at present. Even now, when the trade is in its infancy, some quantity of Nova Scotian coal finds its way into the United States, and also into the Canadian provinces, and with a further advance in the miscellaneous industries of Canada, and greater transport facilities, business in Nova Scotian coal can scarcely fail to experience a considerable expansion."

Another and much more reasonable statement is made by the New-York correspondent in the same issue, to the following effect:

"The *Evening Post* makes a furious onslaught on the coal miners of Pennsylvania for fixing $5 per ton as the minimum price of their coal in this city, and concludes, of course, by an attack on the tariff, and a demand that 'the duty shall be repealed,' in order that Nova Scotia may supply this part of the country with cheap coals. If it were not for the enormous duty, according to the *Post*, the Nova Scotias would deliver us coal at far less than $5 per ton. What are the facts? The lowest price at which Nova Scotia coal can now be purchased by the cargo delivered on the dock in this city, is $9 per ton. The duty is $1 25 per ton in gold; with gold at forty per cent. premium it would be, say $1 75. The freight by sail vessels ought not to exceed $3 per ton; for if vessels can carry iron ore from Marquette, on Lake Superior, to Cleveland, Ohio, 700 miles, (about the same distance Nova Scotia is from New-York,) for $3 per ton, they certainly can do it on the sea, where there is no towing by steam tugs, for as low a price. The freight and duty, as thus shown, are $4 75 per ton, which leaves the Nova Scotia miner $4 25 a ton for his coal. The actual cost of mining is not less than $2. Suppose there were no duty—the cost of freight ($3) and cost of delivery at tidewater ($2) would alone equal the price asked for Pennsylvania coal in New-York. Does the *Post* imagine that philanthropic Nova Scotians will mine and send their coal to this market without getting anything for it, save actual outlay? Take the duty off entirely, and then Nova Scotia coal would to-day cost $7 75 per ton by the cargo in this market, as against $5 per ton for Pennsylvania coal." "But further than this," says another contemporary, "Cumberland coals rank on a par with the Nova Scotia coals, and in fact excel them, and it was this class of coals, and not anthracite, that the duty was designed to protect. Cumberland coal is selling at Alexandria to-day at $4 75, free on board. This, with freight to New-York at $2, would make $6 75, or $1 per ton cheaper than Nova Scotia coal could be afforded. The fact is, however, that this quality of coal (bituminous) does not answer our purposes, and if it should come into general use New-York would soon become like London—continually shrouded in a smoky atmosphere. Not only this, as soon as the demand should be felt in the Nova Scotia mines the supply would fall short, and the price range high above that asked for our best anthracite coal."

The sum of 300,000,000 tons given above is an estimate based upon actual calculations of the gross contents of the principal properties. For example, the International Company's tracts contain 65,111,075 tons in four beds, of which 9,170,662 are above sea level. The Caledonia Company's tracts contain 81,277,223 tons in five beds, of which 3,235,869 are above sea level. The Clyde Company's tracts contain 18,249,064 tons in three beds, of which 2,914,925 tons are above sea level.

NOTES AT THE MARKETS.

The Reason for High Prices—Extortions of Middle Men—Large Crop of Potatoes—California Pears—The Peach Trade.

Judging from the great abundance of the products of the country that are offered for sale in the New-York markets in the line of human food, the present year is a season of unprecedented abundance. Almost every kind of fruit and vegetable that the markets afford has been, and even now is, offered in heavy supply. For this reason producers complain that they receive uncommonly low prices. But there seems to be a desperate effort made by all classes of middle men to maintain the high rates that were paid during the time of the civil war, and for a year or two after it had closed. The products of the farm and garden are offered quite as low as the tillers of the soil can afford to cultivate them and make a living profit. And in some instances the yield is so abundant that the prices received will scarcely pay the expenses incident to cultivation. And yet consumers are required to pay almost as much for their family supplies as such articles cost about the close of the war. The truth is, the great number of middle men, who must be sustained by their traffic, manage to purchase extremely low and sell at high figures.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BEEF.

Who would suspect, judging from the prices that butchers fix on their beef, that beef cattle have been for a long time, and are even now, very much cheaper than they have been in several years past? The supply of good has been very heavy every week; and during the past week over 6,000 bullocks were received, a large proportion of which were sold for less than 14c. per pound net weight, computing about fifty-eight or sixty pounds as net, per 100 pounds. Hundreds of marketable beeves were sold for 12c.@13c. per pound. And yet those who eat beefsteak are required to pay the same exorbitant figures as when the wholesale prices were 17c.@19c. per pound, instead of 12c.@15c. The difficulty lies with such a large number of middle men, who will make a livelihood by trafficking in the products that producers offer for sale, and which consumers must purchase. When fair bullocks were sold at the yards for 18c.@19c. per pound, cuts of steak were retailed just as cheaply as at the present time, when the same quality of cattle is sold for 12c.@13c. per pound. But we cannot expect that prices will be any lower so long as beef purchasers will pay the exorbitant prices demanded, without offering a single word as a protest against such extortion. The truth is, that the great majority of families order their meat and pay their money—whatever may be asked per pound—without even inquiring whether they are lending their money and all their influence to sustain and strengthen an odious and oppressive monopoly or not. Therefore, those who *do* think about prices, and who would have meat furnished at a rate reasonably cheap, are utterly unable to effect any reduction in prices, simply because their more wealthy—or inconsiderate—neighbors array themseves on the side of oppressive monopolists. It will avail nothing for a few families to attempt to reduce the exorbitant prices of meat. There must be a united action in this matter. If a fair proportion of those families who consume large quantities of fresh beef would keep an eye on the prices of cattle, and then refuse to purchase steak at prices beyond a fair profit, it would be an easy thing to bring the price of our best steaks down to about 20 cents per pound, where they should be, as middle men would even then realize larger profits than the producers, or those who consume beef receive in their business.

In order to give the reader a general idea of the trade, the following figures will show the average retail prices for the best qualities of meats; Sirloin steaks are selling at from 28 to 35 cents a pound; porter-house, 32 to 40 cents; round steaks, 20 to 25 cents; roasting beef, 15 to 30 cents; stewing pieces, 10 to 14 cents; corned beef, 15 to 20 cents; suet, 14 to 18 cents; liver, 9 to 10 cents; beef tongues, $1 to $1 50 each; mutton forequarters, 8 to 12 cents a pound; hindquarters, 10 to 16 cents; shoulders, 7 to 10 cents; chops, 14 to 22 cents; lamb, 10 to 25 cents: pork for roasting, 18 to 21 cents; corned, 18 to 20 cents; tripe, 10 cents; bacon, 20 to 21 cents; veal forequarters, 10 to 12 cents; hindquarters, 13 to 23 cents; cutlets, 25 to 30 cents; hams, smoked, 23 to 24 cents; pickled, 21 cents; shoulders, 17 to 18 cents; sausages, 18 to 20 cents. Fowls are selling at 25 to 28 cents a pound; spring chickens, $1 to $1 25 a pair; ducks, 28 to 30 cents a pound; turkey, 30 to 35 cents; squabs, $4 to $4 50 a dozen.

Codfish are selling at 16 cents a pound; bluefish, 16 cents; flounders, 8 to 10 cents; eels, 15 to 20 cents; haddock, 8 to 10 cents; porgies, 8 to 12 cents; sea bass, 20 to 25 cents; mackerel, 15 to 20 cents; salmon, 50 to 60 cents; sheepshead, 25 to 30 cents; halibut, 20 cents; weak fish, 8 to 10 cents; striped bass, 20 to 25 cents; sturgeon, 10 cents; dry cod, 8 to 10 cents; pickled salmon, 25 cents; crabs, soft shell, $1 25 to $1 50 a dozen; Spanish mackerel, 20 to 25 cents; small oysters, 75 cents to $1 a hundred; large do., $1 50; clams, 60 cents to $1; smoked salmon, 23 to 25 cents; smoked herrings, 12 to 16 cents; bloaters, 20 to 25 cents a bunch. The best family butter is selling at 50 cents a pound; common do., 43 to 45 cents; cooking do., 30 to 32 cents. Lard, 19 to 22 cents. Cheese, 18 to 20 cents. Eggs, 10 for 25 cents.

THE POTATO MARKET.

It is a rare thing that this kind of vegetable can be purchased in so large quantities and at such cheap rates as at the present time. The supply of good potatoes was never larger. The season has been unusually favorable all over the country, so that the tillers of the soil have received an unusually heavy crop, and, as a consequence, their products must be sold at a low figure. Many persons who are accustomed to consume large quantities of potatoes are now availing themselves of the heavy supply and low prices by securing their Winter supply. Immense quantities are now being sold at $1@$1 25 per barrel for good sound potatoes. Inferior lots are offered and sold even below these figures. And still the supplies do not diminish. Thus far the present season very little has been said respecting the potato rot. The weather has been so very favorable all over the potato-growing region that the later crop is now beyond all danger from drought. This fact warrants the conclusion that prices of potatoes cannot be expected to advance from the present rates, unless producers should conclude to retain the crop at home until there is a more active demand.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.

During the past week, the "Golden State" has given our market a liberal installment of large and luscious pears, all of which found a ready sale, except a small proportion of the cargo, which was received in an unsound condition. This fruit arrived in boxes containing a large bushel, and were sold at all intermediate prices between $1 and $15 per box. This supply consisted for the most part of Bartletts, of a large size and as yellow as gold. The limited receipts were by no means equal to the demand, even for the unsound specimens. The best pears were retailed at 10c. each, and many that were badly bruised were sold quickly at 10c.

THE PEACH TRADE.

Notwithstanding the immense quantities that have been offered in the market during the past week, shrewd sellers have managed to work off their supplies at satisfactory prices, and to keep the market active. Almost every day from 60,000 to 80,000 baskets have been received by railroad and by steamers; and yet the peach trade has by no means reached its height. The supplies are better in quality almost every day; and very few baskets are received that are not in a fair condition for eating. But the peaches round about Flemington, N. J., it is said, do not appear to be in a very good condition, and the farmers say that the extremely dry weather has in a great measure hurt the crop. These peaches are offered in the Washington Market at prices ranging from 75c. to $1 25 a basket. Some very poor specimens were sold as low as 60c. a basket. These are principally bought by itinerant venders, who have retailed them in their "double-decked" measures at the extremely low figure of 3c. a quart.

Dealers in peaches drove a sharp trade Saturday, and during the former part of the day prices were quite firm at 75c.@$1 per basket. Besides the large quantities of fine "Early Crawfords," received by steamers, the number of cars running in the interest of a peach trade on the line which reaches the lower counties of Delaware and Maryland average about ninety a day. As each car carries 450 baskets, it will be seen that the amount of peaches received daily is nearly 45,000 baskets on that single road. About 4,000 baskets were also sent from Baltimore by steamers.

Although the crop is not yet half received, the season thus far has produced a greater amount of fruit than the entire yield of 1867. Large quantities of peaches are shipped to every quarter by steamers and railroad.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge McCunn.

Calixte Harvier *vs.* John E. Devlin; motion granted.

Gustave Von Houghton *vs.* James Kingon; motion granted.

Conrad Louge et al. *vs.* A. G. Havens et al.; extra allowance of five per cent. with $10 costs of motion.

Elizabeth Dunning *vs.* Augustus P. Garcia et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

The People, &c., on the complaint of Jeanette Gilmore *vs.* James Gilmore; motion to set aside commitment denied.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

LARCENIES BY WOMEN.

David Rielly, of No. 257 West Fifty-second-street, met Emma Valentine, aged 25, in the street on Saturday evening, in the Eighth Ward, when he accompanied her to a house near by. Soon after leaving Emma, the foolish fellow discovered that he had been robbed of $300. Officer O'Brien, of the Eighth Precinct, made a search for Emma, who, it appears, lives at No. 16 West Eleventh-street, and succeeded in arresting her. Joseph W. Morgan, of No. 154 Franklin-street, went into the house No. 61 Clarke-street early yesterday morning, where he met Maggie Morton, aged 25, and a native of Ireland. Before leaving the house Joseph discovered the loss of $40, so caused Maggie's arrest by Officer Shute, of the Eighth Precinct. When these women were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, he remanded them back to the Station-house for the purpose of further investigation.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Early yesterday morning, as Joseph Slavin, of No. 34 Oliver-street, was passing through Roosevelt-street, he was suddenly assaulted by Michael Broderick and several others. In the fight which ensued Slavin's silver watch was stolen. Broderick was the only one of the gang arrested. Despite the statement of the complainant in relation to the robbery, the acting Magistrate contented himself with holding the accused for trial on the simple charge of assault and battery.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Thomas Kearney, of No. 256 Mott-street, was arrested on Saturday night for cruelly beating his wife, SUSAN, in such a manner that she could not appear in Court to prefer a complaint against him yesterday. The prisoner was held for trial.

ROYSTERING BURGLARS.

James Chrystie, Charles Callahan and Robert Winter were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of having forced their way into the liquor and oyster saloon of Michael Sullivan, in the basement of No. 2 Oliver-street, on Saturday night, when they consumed a considerable quantity of the viands and potables. The prisoners were discovered in the saloon by the proprietor, who caused their arrest. Strange enough, Sullivan declined to make any complaint against Chrystie and Winter, so the Magistrate discharged them and remanded Callahan for trial.

Yorkville—Kelly, Justice.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Mrs. Hannah Seely, of No. 328 East Thirty-fourth-street, was assaulted by her husband, Patrick, on Saturday night, who kicked and beat her in a terrible manner. Patrick was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, who held him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 14, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S.5-20 C.'62.	123¾	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex..	38
20,500 U.S. 5-20 R.,'65	121⅝	100 U. S. Ex........	68
11,500 U.S.5-20 C.'65n	120⅝	100 do........	67¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'67..	121⅝	100 N. Y. Cen......b60	212½
18,300 U. S. 5s.10-40 R	110	200 Reading..........c	96½
15,000 U.S.5s,10-40Cb3	114⅛	600 do..........c	96
6,000 U. S. 6s Cur......	109¼	100 Mich. Ct.,bet. call	130
6,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n..	51	1200 Lake S. & M.So.	105⅝
5,000 do......	51⅛	100 do.......b5	105¾
10,000 do......	51⅛	25 Panama R....s60	240
15,000 do......	51⅛	200 Clev. & P. R......	105⅛
21,000 Va. St.6s, ex c..	56	150 C., C. Cin. & I. R	80
2,000 Ga. St. 7s......	92	130 do......	81
1,000 N. C. 6s, new..	49½	100 Chi. & N. W......	88⅞
1,000 N.Y. St. B.L.B	109	600 do......	88¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	92	22 do...bet. call	89⅛
1,000 Chi. &N.W.1st.	91¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	97¾
1,000 G. & C. 1st, M.	97	200 do......c	97⅝
1,000 Mor.& Es. 2d M	92	100 do......	97¾
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex......	89	800 Chi. & R. I. R....	116⅞
		100 Mil.& St. P. R....	82⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s......	95⅛	100 do......	82¼
		100 do......	82⅜
4,000 do...bet. call	95	100 Mil. & St.P.Pf....	89⅛
6,000 Chi.& Alt.1st M	100	100 do.....s3	89⅜
1,000 Lake S.Div.B..	91	200 do......b45	90
1,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M....	82½	100 Pitts.F.W.& Chi.	153⅛
		100 do......	153⅛
20 Bank Commerce..	125⅛	100 do...bet. call	153⅛
20 Del. & Hud. Can.	128	100 Ohio & Miss.R....	32¼
100 Mar. Min. Co......	8	100 do......b30	32¼
100 Pac. Mail......	83⅛	50 Del., L. & W......	112⅛
100 do......	83⅛	200 do......	112¼
600 do......	83⅛	200 N. J. Central.....	107
200 do......s60	82¾	25 N.Y.&N.H. R.R.	145
200 do......s30	83	100 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	35
200 Adams Express..	58⅞		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,500 U.S.5-20 R., '62..	121⅛	23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3......	120⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	121⅛	500 U. S. 5s.10-40 C..	114⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20C.'65,n.	120⅝	20,000 do......	114
5,000 do......b3	120⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, n......	52	100 Chi. & R. I.......	116⅝
4,000 N. C.St. 6s,n....	50⅛	100 do......	116⅛
14,000 do..spec.tax	51	100 do......s60	116¼
10,000 C. & T. S. F. B.	100	10 do......	117
100 Pacific Mail....	83	17 do......	117¼
100 do......b10	83	100 Mil. & St. P. R..	82⅜
100 do......b3	83	700 do......	82½
80 Wells-Fargo Ex..	21	100 Mil. & St.P.Pf.b10	89¾
200 do......s60	19⅛	100 do......	89¾
100 do......b15	19⅛	100 P.,Ft.W. & C.b30	154
300 do......s30	19⅛	100 do......	153¼
400 do......	20	85 Mor. & Es......	88⅝
100 Am. M. U. Ex.s30	38¾	100 Alt. & T. H......	35
200 New-York Cen...	209¼	100 do......	35¼
100 do......	209⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. Pf..	59
200 do......s3	209⅜	500 Ohio & Miss. R...	32
100 do......c	209⅛	200 Chic. & Alt......	155
5 U. S. Ex......	67	200 H. & St.Jos. R....	125
100 Hud'n R.bet.call	185⅛	100 H. & St.J. R. Pf.	124⅛
100 Reading R......	96⅛	100 do......	123⅛
200 Lake S. & M. S....	105⅛	100 do......	123⅝
300 do......	105⅛	100 C. C. & I. C. R..	34⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛	150 N. Y. & N. H. R.	145

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland.....	35⅛	100 L. S. & M. S......	105¼
100 do......	35⅛	100 do......b3	105⅛
200 Adams Ex......	58⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......	32¼
100 West. U. Tel..b30	38⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....	88⅛
400 Reading......	95⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 16—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week was again fairly active in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and decidedly so in the Export movement of Domestic Produce. The latter has caused a better employment for tonnage, and the foreign engagements are large and at good rates. The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury, at this port, for the week amount to nearly three and a half millions in Gold, indicating that about $7,000,000 Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (including withdrawances from Bond) have been placed in market for the Fall Trade. The Customs, which ran 10 ₽ cent. ahead of the previous year in July, are thus far in August (14 days) $6,649,000, as against $5,541,000 last August, or 20 ₽ cent. in excess, though we scarcely expect to see this rate of gain kept up to the close of the month. At all the ports and collection districts August now promises to yield to the Treasury—

From Customs in gold		$18,000,000
Taxes in currency		18,000,000
Miscellaneous in currency		2,000,000
Together		$38,000,000
Reserving:		
One month's gold interest	$10,500,000	
Currency for 4th Sept. pensions	10,000,000	—20,500,000
Other expenses and surplus		$17,500,000

And upon these figures it is fair to calculate that the next Debt Schedule will show a further reduction of at least $7,500,000. It is rumored that the half yearly Pensions due 4th September will be charged off to the extent of $10,000,000, and we have therefore deducted this sum of currency accordingly. If not charged off, the reduction in August will show a larger sum than June, $16,412,000. The Gold surplus will have accumulated to a larger sum than our figures indicate, for while $10,500,000 is allowed for the month's accrued Interest on the entire Funded Debt, no installment falls due in August, and only two or three millions for overdue coupons, and $2,000,000 sold on the 5th and 19th, will have come out of the $18,000,000 Customs receipts. It may be, however, that after the 19th inst., (Thursday next,) the date of the last sale now advertised, the Secretary may direct further and increased sales—weekly or fortnightly—in view of the heavy accumulations in August and September, and of the economy and policy of turning a portion of the same into United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. On this point we presume that something will depend upon the price of Gold, and more on the state of his Currency balances. The latter, we feel quite sure, Mr. BOUTWELL will not suffer to grow upon his hands a single million of dollars beyond a fair working reserve, either to the prejudice of the Currency wants of the Fall Trade of the country, or to the unnecessary loss of Interest to the Sinking Frnd. We fully expect to see the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund continued through the Fall months, out of his Gold or Currency balances, (or both,) but we cannot discover the fairness of insisting, as some of our neighbors do, that the Secretary should specifically declare in advance *what he will do* and to what amount, in place of leaving the question, in all fairness, to be determined, as heretofore at the close of each month, by *what he can do* in the preceding month. There need be no real apprehension of partiality or "early information" in regard to these announcements. The insinuations against the Treasury Department on this subject at the close of July, we have reason to believe, were wholly groundless as well as peculiarly unjust to Mr. BOUTWELL and his subordinates. In regard to Sinking the Public Debt to the extent of the surplus revenues closely and honestly collected, (over and above the expenses of the Government, economically administered,) the Administration is a unit, and its whole Financial policy is as much and as frequently the subject of Cabinet deliberation as our Foreign relations, and if any advanced intimation or early news found its way into Wall-street at the close of July, as then charged, it must have been drawn as a matter of inference from the circumstance, made known by some other member than the Secretary of the Treasury, that the subject had just then been before the Cabinet. Admitting this to have been an indiscretion, the "news" would not have reasonably been deemed startling, as the Secretary's August purchases were as certainly foreshadowed by what he was doing in July, and had the ability to continue to do, as his September purchases are now foreshadowed by his current revenues and the ample balances in Gold and Currency still unappropriated in the Treasury.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 14, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,626,006
Decrease in Specie	1,849,426
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,326,745
Decrease in Deposits	1,267,297
Increase in Circulation	42,272

	Aug. 15, '68.	Aug. 14, '69.	Aug. 7, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,914,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,662,305	11,250,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	277,808,620	266,505,165	264,879,157
Gold and Gold Notes	22,953,850	24,154,439	26,003,865
Other Legal Tenders	72,935,481	54,789,537	56,056,834
Deposits	223,561,087	198,952,711	200,220,008
Circulation	34,114,087	33,840,486	33,798,214
In Sub-Treasury	84,290,221	94,312,139	92,708,294

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 7, '69.	Aug. 14, '69.	Aug. 15, '68.
On deposits	$200,220,008	$198,952,711	$223,561,087
Circulation	33,798,214	33,840,486	34,114,087
Total	$234,018,222	$232,793,197	$257,675,174
25 ₽ cent. would be..	$58,504,555	$58,198,299	$64,418,793
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	82,060,699	78,943,976	95,889,331
Excess	$23,556,144	$20,745,677	$31,470,538
Rate for Money	6 ₽ cent.	6 ₽ cent.	5 ₽ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,798,614, against the total entries of $4,312,898 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,727,514, against $3,209,312 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $784,116, against $653,493 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,363,460. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,668 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,719.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	July 10	$4,176,212
February	23,944,525	July 17	6,925,955
March	33,021,622	July 24	5,128,494
April	31,536,364	July 31	5,807,512
May	24,168,103	Aug. 7	5,209,234
June	27,481,204	Aug. 14	4,798,614
Total since Jan. 1, 1869			$194,469,190
Against same date, 1868			157,498,332
Increase since Jan. 1			$36,970,858

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July 7	$4,431,637
February	10,824,812	July 14	3,713,122
March	12,588,895	July 21	4,668,910
April	15,409,067	July 28	4,544,577
May	16,076,606	Aug. 4	3,934,558
June	17,219,716	Aug. 11	3,727,514
Total since Jan. 1			$109,292,441
Against same time, 1868			99,514,835
Increase since Jan. 1			9,777,606
Gold, Aug. 14, 1869			134¼ ₽ cent.
Gold, Aug. 15, 1868			146¾ ₽ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	July 10	$908,734
February	3,232,083	July 17	1,762,546
March	2,389,968	July 24	3,082,015
April	1,767,601	July 31	631,766
May	2,512,330	Aug. 7	1,510,348
June	2,335,531	Aug. 14	784,116
Total since Jan 1			$24,231,813
Same time 1868			63,268,156
Decrease since Jan 1			$39,036,342

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,696,631
April	10,836,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,884,482
Aug. 7	3,286,037	Aug. 7	741,589
Aug. 14	3,363,460	Aug. 14	382,659
Total 1869	$82,075,092	Total 1869	$64,122,135
Total 1868	71,896,966	Total 1868	59,757,581

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 15, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	136¼@133⅞@134¼	146⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	125@123¼	113⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	122⅜@120⅜	107⅝
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40s	115⅝@113⅝	108⅜
New-York Central	211½@212@209⅝	126¼
Rock Island	116⅛@117⅞@116⅛	101⅛
Lake Shore	108⅛@109⅛@105¼	84¼
Hudson River	187@185⅛	135¼
Northwestern	91⅛@88¼	82
Fort Wayne	153@154	108
Pittsburg	107⅜@105⅛	86
Reading	97⅛@96	90¼
Northwestern Pref.	97⅞@102@97⅞	81⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞@32	29⅜
Pacific Mail	85⅛@83	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	91¼@89⅛	81
St. Paul Common	84¼@85⅛@82¼	73¼
New Tennessee 6s	55⅛@51@52	63⅜
New North Carolina 6s	51⅞@48½@50⅜	71
Old Virginia 6s	57¼@56 x. d.	55⅛

The sales of Gold, which left off at 134⅛ ₽ cent. on Friday night, fell off to 134@133⅞ ₽ cent, but subsequently reacted to 134⅛@134¼ ₽ cent. The market closed dull. The Banks lose $1,849,426 on the Gold averages of the week and the Treasury Office gains $3,363,460 from Customs for the week, as against $382,659 paid out for Gold Interest—net gain $2,980,801. In the other departments of the Bank movement there is an unexpected decrease of $1,326,745 in Greenbacks, while the Loans are increased $1,626,006; the general line of Deposits being left lower by $1,267,297 than last Monday.

The rates for Money close on the week 6@7 ₽ cent. to the Brokers on demand loans, and 7@9 ₽ cent. on short Merchant paper of the very best names, and 10@12 ₽ cent. on fair single signatures. Money lenders, as a rule, decline all time engagements, except at extra rates of Interest, and good paper ordinarily current in August at 6@7 ₽ cent. is selling, when the order to sell is peremptory, at from 9 to 12 ₽ cent. It is possible that this extra caution in preparing for an extra pressure for Money for moving the crops later in the season may result in a much easier state of things than is now so generally anticipated.

The Stock Exchange markets are all feverish, and for the greater part bearish as compared with Friday, beginning with the Public Funds, which fell to 120½@120¼ ₽ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, the standard issue of the market with which the other Gold-bearing Bonds more or less symphathize. This is 2@2¼ ₽ cent. below the closing on Saturday of the previous week, while 7-days Gold interest has since accumulated, and the Government has retired $3,000,000 for the Sinking Fund. The Southern State Bonds close better than on Friday, while the Railways, after the various fluctuations through the day, left off dull at the following quotations as compared with Friday night. The Foreign Exchanges are also dull, and the demand comparatively light, on the basis of 109⅞@110 ₽ cent. for 60 days on London:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅝	123¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	120⅜
American Gold Coin	134⅛	134¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅝	52
Virginia Bonds, old	57	56
Missouri Bonds	87	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	49	50½
New-York Central	210½	209⅝
Reading Railway	96	96
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	116⅝
Northwest Common	88⅜	88¼
Northwest Preferred	97⅞	97⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼	105½
Pacific Mail Company	83¼	83
St. Paul Preferred	89½	89⅝
St. Paul Common	82	82¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32
Hudson River	187	185½
Harlem	164	163½
Lake Shore	105⅞	105¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., n. i.. 1865	120⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	122¾	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	114
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	109⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881	101	Missouri 6s	87¼
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	65
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Rhode Island 6s	99
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 5s	68½
Indiana 5 ₽ c.	98½	Alabama 8s	92
Michigan 7 ₽ c., W.L.	99	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Tenn. 6s, ex-coup	52	N.Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	52	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bonds	60	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 7s, new bonds	91½	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '75	102
North Carolina 6s	56	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '77	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50½	N.Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '78	102
South Car. 6s, n. bds	62½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	143	Irving	110
Merchants	127½	Metropolitan	139
Mechanics	140	Market	121
America	143	Nassau	106
City	201	Shoe and Leather	140⅛
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	130
North River	90	Continental	100½
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	114
National	117	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exch'nge	117	Import'rs and Trad'rs	135
Leather Manufact'rs	190	Park	169
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	111
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	108
Commerce	125½	Ninth National	111
Ocean	100	Tenth National	106
American Exchange	114¼	Eleventh Ward	100
Chatham	165	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	120	Gold Exchange	138
Hanover	108	Bankers' and Brokers'	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chi. 2d Mort.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Chi. & R. I. 1st Mort.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. est.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n.	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1876	96½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96	Cleve. & Tol. Skg F.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	N. Jersey Cen. n. bs.	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1 m, '77	87	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101½
H. R. 7s, 1 m., 1869-70	97½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	96
H.R.7s, 2d m., S. F. '85	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	95
Harlem, 1st Mort.	101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	82½
M. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	131	Cleve. & P. 2d Mort.	90
M. S. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th Mort.	74
M.S.&N. I.S.F'd 7 ₽c.	98½	Chicago & Al. Skg F.	98½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chicago & Al. 1st M.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ cent, '70	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91½
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
C. & N. W. S. Fund	92¼	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	94½
C. & N. W. 1st Mort.	91½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	101
Consol'd 7 ₽ ct. convt.	96	Mil.&St.P.1st M.7 3-10.	91
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88	Mil. & St. P. L.& M. d.	86½
Tol. & W. Equip Bs.	76½	Chicago & Mil. 1st M.	87
T. W. & W. con. S. F.	80	Col., Chi.& Ind. 1st M.	82½
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	83	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	96½
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½
Ill. & S. I. 1st Mort.	79	Central Pacific Bonds.	95
Gal. & Chi. Extended.	97		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

General balance Friday		$95,740,196 77
Gold receipts	$625,490 96	
Gold payments	2,050,918 66	
Gold balance		$79,185,213 70
Currency receipts	$441,643 48	
Currency payments	445,088 33	
Currency balance		$11,199,399 02
General balance		94,312,139 97

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $304,000.

In the usury case against young Mr. WATTS, before Judge CARDOZO, we learn from Mr. WATTS himself that his treatment of the officer who served the original process has been much misrepresented. The story grew out of the fact that the name was not correctly given in the process, and had to be corrected at the Sheriff's Office. He intended no resistance or rudeness, and on the second visit of the officer, promptly responded to his summons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Resin, bbls	1,744
Beeswax, pkgs	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	333
Cotton, bales	74	Pitch, bbls	358
Copper, cakes	422	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,363
Eggs, bbls	406	Pork, bbls	87
Flour, bbls	8,860	Beef, pkgs	11
Meal, bbls	1,308	Cutmeats, pkgs	143
Meal, bags	80	Lard, tierces	83
Wheat, bushels	40,876	Butter, pkgs	1,566
Corn, bushels	5,698	Cheese, boxes	4,139
Malt, bushels	540	Tallow, pkgs	2
Oats, bushels	28,127	Peanuts, bags	42
Beans, bushels	54	Rice, pkgs	15
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds	155
Hops, bales	248	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	29
Hides, No.	309	Whisky, bbls	493
Leather, sides	5,119	Wool, bales	418

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Narragansett*, for Bristol—29,337 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—1,315,927 lbs. Cheese, 229,120 lbs. Bacon, 6 cases Hardware, 8 bales Furs, 12 bbls. Copper, Fountains, 384 bales Cotton, 190 tierces Beef, 7 cases Organs, 32,800 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 1 bale Silk Waste, 16 cases Tools, 45 cases Sewing Machines, 1,964 lbs. Hams, 65,350 lbs. Tallow; Specie, $103,033 61.

By the bark *August Friedrich*, for Konigsberg—107,540 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamship *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—322,555 lbs. Cheese, 227 boxes Cheese, 24,061 lbs. Bacon, 15,167 lbs. Lard, 3,800 lbs. Tallow, 49 bales Hogs' Hair, 16 casks Beef, 1 tierce Beef, 19 casks Sperm Oil, 37 cases Sewing Machines, 22,705 bushels Wheat, 3,100 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 74 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Johanna*, for Liverpool—423 bbls. Resin, 3,360 bbls. Flour, 22,776 bushels Wheat, 999 bbls. Ground Bone, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Raffaele*, for Cork—23,580 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Friden*, for Queenstown—25,160 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rebecca*, for Trieste—127,565½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

By steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—205 bales Hops, 527 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,321 lbs. Hams, 863 bbls. Resin, 123 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tierces Beef, 586,847 lbs. Cheese, 16,000 lbs. Lard, 16,524 bushels Rye, 40 tons Tustic.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $7 37@$7 62 ₽ 105 lbs. Pearls are dull and unsettled. Stock, 586 bbls.

COFFEE—A brisk demand has been noted for Rio at uniform rates; sales, 4,020 bags by the *Europa*, 3,960 bags by the *Julie*, 3,500 bags by the *Sir Robert McClure*, and 736 by the *Bertha*, on private terms. Other kinds have been very quiet, but held firmly. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb.

COPPER—The closing figures for Ingot in our last should have read 23½c.@23¾c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely offered, and has been quoted firm in price, but the dealings have been less extensive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,023 bales, including 823 bales to spinners, 187 bales to speculators, and 13 bales to shippers. Also 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for September delivery, at 31c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for October delivery, at 29c.; 350 bales, basis Low Middling, for December delivery, at 27½c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, December and January delivery, on private terms; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, free on board at Savannah, December delivery, at 26½c. ₽ lb. The week's business in this line Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, at uniform prices. There has been a good export demand for the lower grades, while the spinning demand has been for Low Middlings and grades above. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, with holders willing to sell at quotations. The total sales for the week have been 10,781 bales, including 4,775 bales to spinners, 1,351 bales to speculators, and 4,655 bales to exporters. The sales for future delivery have been large. We quote sales of 'Average Low Middling' as follows: For September, 200 bales at 30½c.; for October, 800 bales at 29c.; for November, 350 bales at 27¾c.; for December, 5,500 bales at 27¼c., 150 at 27½c., 250 bales free on board at Savannah at 26¾c., 500 bales free on board at Savannah on private terms, and 500 bales free on board at New-Orleans at 27c.; for January, 2,700 bales at 26¾c. and 100 at 27c.; for February, 200 bales at 26¾c. The total amount of sales and resales to date, of Cotton for future delivery and to be delivered in this market, have been: For September, 1,280 bales; for October, 2,445 bales; for November, 3,670 bales; for December, 23,000 bales; for January, 9,500 bales; for February, 700 bales; total, 40,595 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,600 bales; to Havre, 617 bales; total, 3,217 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,600 bales; to the Continent, 2,538 bales; total, 5,138 bales. The crop accounts continue wonderfully good from all points. The dry goods market quiet." The following table shows the date of the receipt of the first bale of new Cotton at New-Orleans for each year from 1850:

1850—Aug. 7.	1857—July 15.	1864—Aug. 14.
1851—Aug. 11.	1858—Aug. 15.	1865—Aug. 11.
1852—July 25.	1859—Aug. 5.	1866—Aug. 7.
1853—Aug. 2.	1860—July 28.	1867—Aug. 13.
1854—Aug. 9.	1861—July 5.	1868—Aug. 10.
1855—July 25.	1862—Aug. 11.	1869—Aug. 3.
1856—July 27.	1863—Sept. 7.	

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	29
Good Middling	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
Low Middling	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33
Middling	33⅛	33⅛	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,816
Receipts last week	2,362
Receipts preceding week	2,507
Receipts since Jan. 1	351,459
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	675,698
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	384
Exports since Jan. 1	179,091
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	362,835
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	17,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,425,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	28,500
Estimated stock same time last year	62,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though the dealings have been less extensive than those of yesterday, in State and Western Flour, yet a very liberal trade has been reported, chiefly in shipping brands, at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,450 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 65; very inferior to good Extra State at $7 15@$7 50; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$7 80; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₽ bbl. Included in the sales were 17,500 bbls. Extras, for export, part to arrive, at from $7 15@$7 50, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50 for Extra State, and $7 10@$7 50 for Western, ₽ bbl., for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 65
Extra State	7 15@ 7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 85@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 25@12 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, but unsettled; sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls. at $6 65@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour continues salable and steady at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ₽ 196 lbs.; sales 540 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack request at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 135 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, since our last, mainly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots have been further advanced 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel, closing very firmly, with an upward tendency. The bulk of the business has been in new crop Red and Amber Winter Wheat, largely to arrive, and in No. 1 and No. 2 Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 240,500 bushels, in part for forward delivery, including White Western, part at $1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 70@$1 80, chiefly at from $1 73@$1 78; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 75, which price was offered freely for straight lots, while holders were claiming as much as $1 80, with very little really sound immediately available; No. 2 Spring, soft to choice, at from $1 50@$1 68; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, at $1@$1 69 in store: White Genesee at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 70@$1 75; White Southern at $1 80@$1 90; Amber Southern at $1 75@$1 80; and White California at $1 72@$1 85 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in quite moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 80c.@$1 13 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 19½ for poor to choice Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 18 for White; $1 20@$1 20½ for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. Of Rye small sales were made at $1 25@$1 27 for Western, and $1 28@$1 30 for State, ₽ bushel; market inactive. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been moderately sought after at variable prices. Sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels at 72c.@75c. for old Western, 76c. for a very choice lot of do., and 66c.@73c. for new crop Jersey, Western and Southern, part to arrive, ₽ bushel. The export clearances hence were 3,360 bbls. Flour and 27,776 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 3,100 bbls. Flour and 22,705 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 500 bbls. Flour and 29,337 bushels Wheat, for Bristol; 48,750 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders; 16,524 bushels Rye, for Bremen.

HAY—New Bale Hay Continues in fair demand for local use at from 60c.@90c. ₽ 100 lbs. Old is rather dull at 60c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 35,269 Hides and 150 bales do.; sales 44,850 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 10,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22 lbs., private terms; 6,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, part to arrive, 20½@22¼ lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, part to arrive, 12½ lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, Kips, 11 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 12 lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Sisal, 18@23 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Port-au-Platt, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 23c., gold, as they run; 3,600 Dry Texas, 22½@25 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Wet Salted Texas, 55 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, Kips, 20 lbs., 15½c.; 250 Wet Salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Wet Salted Havana, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,700 City Slaughters, 68 lbs., 12¼c.@12¾c.; 500 City Slaughters, 68 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 198,600, (same time last year, 142,700, year before, 172,900,) as follows: 74,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 41,000 Dry Montevideo, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 12,000 Dry Orinoco, 4,700 Dry California, 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,500 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 11,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 600 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 9,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe; 2,000 Wet Salted California, 1,000 Wet Salted Sisal.

LEATHER—Shows no change as to price, but has been very moderately dealt in. Week's receipts of Sole about 49,000 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been slow of sale to-day at previous quotations. New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been lightly dealt in since our last, yet have varied little in values. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in quite moderate request at from 43c.@43½c. for merchantable lots, ₽ gallon; sales, 190 bbls.; receipts, 363 bbls. Resin has been quiet, but quoted steady on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Stained to Good Stained, ₽ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 1,744 bbls.; export clearances, 1,106 bbls. Pitch has been inactive at former figures; receipts, 358 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44c., chiefly at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ₽ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 31; Pitch at $2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 7½ ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A very quiet market has been noted for all kinds, without any notable change in values. Crude has been in some request at 17½c. in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 500 bbls.; and 23c. in barrels, ₽ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia, 590 barrels arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been inactive at about 32¼c.@32½c. for Standard White, here, and 32c.@32¼c. for do. at Philadelphia, for prompt and balance of August deliveries, ₽ gallon. We heard of sales here of only 3,000 bbls., September, October and November delivery, at 33c. ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,363 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,196 bbls. The export clearances hence were 127,565½ gallons by the bark *Rebecca* for Trieste, and 107,540 gallons by the bark *August Friederich* for Konigsburg. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at from 37½c.@39c., and Prime White at 38½c.@40c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been inactive at 10½c. ₽ gallon, with sales of 200 bbls.; in cases it has been quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₽ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$2, and for Refined $2 20@$2 25, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and nearly nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 480 bbls., in lots, at $33 12@$33 25, closing at about $33 25 for New Mess; $33 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Cutmeats are in request at former prices; sales have been reported of 140 packages, at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c. for Smoked do. 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21¾c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon has been more active at buoyant prices; sales 325 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. chiefly at 17c., ₽ lb. Lard has been quiet and rather weak; sales have been reported since our last of 350 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for City, and 20¼c. for Prime Steam, ₽ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at from $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams are in less demand at $25@$30 ₽ bl.; sales 90 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been quiet to-day at essentially unchanged rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₽ lb.	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₽ lb.	34 @36
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₽ lb.	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₽ lb.	38 @40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	33 @37
Western, Fair to Good, ₽ lb.	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ₽ lb.	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₽ lb.	15½@16
Factories, fair to good, ₽ lb.	14 @15
Factories, common, ₽ lb.	10 @12
Factories, skimmed, ₽ lb.	7 @11
Farm Dairies, extra, ₽ lb.	14 @15¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb.	12½@13¼

SUGARS—A pretty brisk call has been noted for Raw Sugars at firm prices, chiefly for refining grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¼c., chiefly at 11¼c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining grades; and 840 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. ₽ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted firm at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₽ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₽ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ₽ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅞c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¾c. ₽ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₽ lb.; Manila, Currant Clayed and Superior at 11c.@11¾c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in active demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been quiet, but steady since our last. Sales have been reported of 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also, 36,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20¾c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but held firmly at $1 13@$1 14 ₽ gallon. Sales, 116 bbls.; receipts, 493 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather quiet to-day, the extreme firmness of shipowners and the light supply of room immediately available operating against active business. For Liverpool, the engagements were 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10¾d. ₽ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d.; 250 tierces Lard, at 37s. 6d.@40s., and 300 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton. For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, with 3,800 quarters Wheat, a Norwegian bark of 2,000 quarters do., and another of 3,509 quarters do., all at 6s.; a British bark, of 1,400 quarters, on private terms, and a Dutch brig, with 2,000 quarters, at 6s. 3d. ₽ quarter.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE SPY OF ST. MARO. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 2d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY and BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Journal Officiel*, of yesterday, prints a decree setting forth that in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of NAPOLEON I. a general amnesty was accorded to Press and political offenders, army and navy deserters, &c. The Emperor, who had been much affected by the news of the death of Marshal NIEL, (already reported,) was detained at St. Cloud by rheumatism. The Prince Imperial represented him at Châlons. Paris was as bright as it usually is on the occasion of the celebration of Aug. 15.

The advices from Spain are of a disquieting character. They give particulars of encounters with Carlists in Valencia, which, if contradictory as to results, indicate at least the existence of disaffected parties in strong organized bodies. The dispatches that embody the news in question also allude to an apprehension of disturbances in Catalonia and of movements on the frontiers. Madrid was tranquil.

Under Foreign Secretary THILE has sent a note to Baron VON WERTHER, the Prussian Minister to Austria, to communicate to Baron VON BUEST, containing a refutation of his allegations that the treaty of Prussia with the South German States disturbs the treaty of Prague and the relations between Austria and Prussia. He desires Baron VON BEUST to publish the proofs of his assertion. Baron VON BEUST, in a speech in the Reichrath, Saturday, defended the Budget, and said that the maintenance of peace would be the easier if the defensive forces of Austria were not diminished.

The time for the international boat race between the Oxonians and the Harvards has been again changed and again "definitely fixed;" the afternoon of the 27th, it is now announced, has been selected for the contest.

Prince ARTHUR sailed in the *City of Paris* from Liverpool Saturday for Halifax.

A new cable from Brest to England will probably soon be laid.

CUBA.

Havana dispatches under date of yesterday set forth that the local papers say the rebels under the command of General JORDAN in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Baracoa, have been obliged to take refuge in the mountains. The districts of Manzanillo, Bayamo and Jiguani are reported completely under the control of the Spaniards, no organized rebel force appearing there. Small parties of volunteers were found to be quite sufficient to protect the estates in the Trinidad and Cienfuegos districts. The railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe was open. The rebels under QUESADA were moving toward Espiritu Santo. Mail news received at Washington gives, however, a very different account of affairs, and represent the victory of General JORDAN at Holguin as complete, besides announcing that the slaves throughout the country were exhibiting a tendency to insubordination and to sympathy with the Cespedes Government. M. QUESADA was preparing to attack Nuevitas. Saturday's dispatches announce that another plot to poison a Spanish garrison in Cuba had been discovered. It is said that a negro reported that poison was to be put in the bread for the garrison at Matanzas, and that on his declaration the authorities arrested, tried and sentenced the suspected parties.

GENERAL.

The latest news from South America was that the Provisional Government for Paraguay has been definitely organized at Asuncion. Procurlo had been captured by the Paraguyans, and a Brazilian ship at anchor there taken with it. LOPEZ was securely intrenched.

Alluding to the reports that Canada is becoming depopulated by emigration to the United States, the Toronto *Telegraph* says: In no season for the last twenty years have there been such large accessions to the population of Canada as during the present. In no season has there been so little disposition shown to migrate hence to the States, or to any other country. Never before within our recollection has the annexation sentiment been so effectually smothered.

Two railroad accidents are reported. On the Pennsylvania Northern Central Road a passenger train was thrown from the track by a rock, Saturday, a few miles west of Harrisburg, and the engineer killed and several passengers wounded. And on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad a train ran off the track on the evening of the 12th, near St. Paul; the fireman was killed and the engineer and baggage-master were injured.

A new Roman Catholic Church, called St. Mary's, just completed at Hunter's Point, was dedicated yesterday, Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN preaching the sermon.

The Ohio Democrats have inaugurated the campaign by a mass meeting Saturday night at Cincinnati. Speeches were made by GEO. E. PUGH, S. F. CARY and JOHN F. FOLLETT. Mr. PENDLETON was not present.

The third Congress of the National Labor Union will be held to-day in Philadelphia. Already prominent officials are there, and many delegates have arrived. It is expected that most of the States will be represented. The St. Crispin's are largely represented among those who arrived on Saturday evening. The Workingwomen's Association are also represented. The session will probably occupy five days. The delegates will represent over two hundred thousand constituents, members of the trades' unions.

We print elsewhere diplomatic documents in regard to the alleged maltreatment of Chinamen in Peru. Fully 30,000 Celestials have gone from Canton Province to Peru, under contract as laborers, and in a petition given in full they unfold a sad tale of suffering.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" started from San Francisco for this City on Friday, in charge of the officers who went out to get him.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, Saturday granted an injunction against the Abattoir at Communipaw on the application of residents in the vicinity, who claim that it is a nuisance. The question will be argued on the 3d of September next.

The Savannah base-ball club, whose recent visit to Charleston, S. C., was the occasion of a negro riot, returned to Charleston Saturday. A great deal of excitement attended their march through the town, but no disturbance occurred.

The Evansville and Cairo packet *Cumberland* exploded her boilers near Shawneetown, Ill., at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The boat's books were blown overboard, and the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The boat is a total loss. A portion of her cargo, consisting principally of wheat and corn, will be saved. The boat was insured for $6,000.

The propeller *M. V. Schuyler*, plying on the Hudson, was yesterday destroyed near Albany.

A camp-meeting is being held at Boulevard Grove, near Broadway, Brooklyn. The attendance so far has been very limited.

Detective FISCHER, of Newark, returned Saturday from Montreal, Canada, where he succeeded in finding MOSES MAYBAUM, the man who absconded from Newark last week, after, as is alleged, defrauding his creditors to the extent of $40,000. MAYBAUM had already entered into business in his new place of residence, and selected for a partner MAX BOEHM, the junk dealer who was implicated in the great Boston glove robbery, and who also escaped from Newark, where the gloves were traced to by the firm that lost them. MAYBAUM denies the intention to defraud, saying that he will ultimately pay up.

Our Chinese strangers Saturday visited Central Park, Mr. STEWART'S stores, the Park Bank and Western Telegraph Office. They were much pleased with what they saw.

The examination of Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR, charged with being concerned in the alleged United States Weighmaster's frauds, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN Saturday morning. FRANK WEBB was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS Saturday on the charge of being implicated in the frauds alleged against General EGAN.

The troops guarding the Federal building departed for Fort Hamilton late Saturday afternoon, but will return early this morning in time for any danger. Marshal BARLOW has denied the statement that the Federal officers have agreed to produce PRATT before Judge MCCUNN to-day.

A man named MATTHEW REICHERT was committed for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, Saturday, on a charge of having made a false oath, in becoming surety on a bond for $11,000 for the release of a tobacco warehouse proprietor accused of fraud.

The Wealth of the Country—Flattering Industrial Prospects.

The problem most difficult of solution by foreigners at the close of our great war was the disposition that was to be made of 1,300,000 men then under arms. Reasoning from their own precedents, the instruments by which success was achieved, in being turned loose upon society, threatened to neutralize all the advantages gained. In the disbanded armies they saw a most dangerous element to peace and order, and speculated long and earnestly, and with conclusions by no means flattering to ourselves, as to the result.

The war ended by a grand *coup de main*. Hardly a day interposed between the most formidable show of resistance and none at all. The insurgent forces disappeared as by magic. Our own, disbanded with almost equal promptness, returned to the places—the industries from which they had been drawn. The normal condition of things was almost instantly restored; and the only evidences remaining of the mighty struggle were the memories of great achievements, and the vast political and social revolutions it wrought.

We have long ago converted the distrust of the foreigner to confidence and admiration. The only thing that nations respect in each other is *force*. History has no example comparable with that put forth by ourselves. Yet this display, which has advanced us to the front rank of great States, does us small credit, and is a feeble illustration of our true character, compared with our achievements since the war. The work of destruction is always easy; that of restoration is the difficult one. It is here the real genius of our people lies. At no former period have they made such strides as within the past four years. At no period have they spread themselves so rapidly over the continent, reclaiming its vast wastes and planting them with communities possessing every method and appliance which science and skill have contrived for the abridgment and utilization of labor. No sooner was the war ended than the whole force and capital of the nation were turned to repair the destruction that had been made. All wars, domestic ones particularly, at once overshadow all the ordinary operations of society. They draw the able-bodied from labor, and put the burden of sustaining them, as well as of supplying them with the instruments of destruction, upon the feeble and weak. Everything is sacrificed to what is esteemed the supreme necessity. Production in a great measure ceasing, society is forced to subsist upon the accumulations of the past; and if the war be of long continuance, fabulous prices, either from a real or apprehended necessity, come to be demanded for all the necessities of life.

Such was our condition at the close of the rebellion. Consumption had far outran production; and as the surplus produced for any one year exceeds, by an insignificant fraction only, the annual expenditure or consumption, years of the most unremitting toil were required to restore the waste that had been suffered. It was not till the harvest of 1868 that production fairly overtook consumption, and the great reservoirs from which the nation draws its supplies of food filled to overflowing. Prices for the first time since the war began to show a marked and permanent decline, which bids fair to continue till they reach quotations which prevailed for long and prosperous periods previous to it.

The rapid distribution of our surplus population over agricultural districts for the past five years, and the consequent cheapening of all articles of food, is one of the most interesting subjects that can attract attention. In such districts labor is always well employed. In crowded communities a very considerable proportion of the whole population is always unemployed. To give the opportunity to labor, therefore, is to create labor. England is all the richer for the countless millions she has sent forth to other lands. Useless till they emigrated, they are the great consumers of the products of those they left behind. In social economy the great problems are distribution and consumption, (of manufactured articles,) not production, which far outruns the capacity to consume.

Within the past four years the population of the nine Northwestern States, from which we draw our supplies of food, has increased at the rate of 500,000 annually. To show the rate of the increase from 1864 to 1868, we have prepared a tabular statement of the number of votes cast in each State at the Presidential elections in these years, and have estimated the population to be fivefold greater than such vote. One to five may be regarded as the average ratio of votes to population in the agricultural States in general and excited elections.

	1864		1868	
	Vote.	Population.	Vote.	Population.
Ohio	470,722	2,353,610	518,828	2,594,140
Indiana	280,058	1,400,290	343,537	1,717,685
Illinois	348,136	1,740,680	449,948	2,249,740
Michigan	166,125	830,625	225,819	1,129,095
Wisconsin	149,942	749,710	198,588	992,940
Minnesota	42,735	213,675	71,614	358,070
Iowa	128,671	643,355	194,439	972,195
Kansas	20,132	100,660	45,029	225,145
Nebraska	No vote.	.....	14,128	70,640
Total	1,607,513	8,027,590	2,056,108	10,280,540

The increased vote, in the period of four years, was 488,590; the increase of population, 2,292,950. In 1868, there were nearly a half a million of able-bodied men at work in these States more than in 1864. Their productive capacity, from the increased facilities for transportation, in more skillfully directed labor, and in the more extensive use of labor-saving implements, has probably increased in twofold ratio to that of their numbers.

There are still more striking illustrations of the rapid progress of the new States in material prosperity and wealth. There were opened within those named, within the past four years, 5,000 miles of railroads. These roads transport annually 2,000 tons of freight to each mile of line, or 10,000,000 tons in the aggregate. The greater part of this tonnage consists of the products of the soil—food,—and is a most satisfactory evidence of the vastly augmented supply. The increase of tonnage of the roads in operation in these States previous to 1864 will equal the total of the new lines. The aggregate increase of all since 1864 cannot be less than 15,000,000 tons, having an aggregate value of $3,000,000.

It is usually estimated that a farmer living within fifteen miles of a line of railroad can avail himself of it in sending his crops to market. Every 1,000 miles of line constructed, consequently opens up 30,000 square miles of new territory—an area equal to a good sized State. But during the present year fully 5,000 miles of new line will be constructed, opening up 150,000 square miles, the greater portion of which was last year wholly beyond the reach of commerce and of markets. The addition to the wealth of the country which is due to such an increase of the means of transportation can hardly be estimated. In the meantime, the increase of our population, which follows fast in the train of the new works, is at the rate of 1,350,000, all of whom become efficient coöperators in a common cause.

Such an increase of population and wealth secures to us advantages possessed by no other nation. If trade or manufactures be overdone or slack, the passage of a single year brings 1,350,000 additional consumers. With a slight pause in our industries consumption overtakes production. Each day 4,000 additional persons share in the burdens of taxation. What is tolerable to-day becomes less onerous to-morrow, and with the certainty of their steady reduction and of a full release from them at no distant day.

The Modification of the Imperial Government.

The *Senatus Consultum* of the French Emperor is no longer a mere promise, but is an actual event, and one of the most remarkable of this remarkable period. The programme of reform has been received with general satisfaction, and is now under the favorable consideration of the Senate. Its real consequence lies not so much in its particular features, as in the fact that it is an avowed concession to the popular will, as expressed in the late elections. It is a practical attestation that the public voice is a legitimate power in the Government, a new and emphatic homage to public opinion—a veritable surrender of the central principle of absolutism.

The Emperor has shown himself accessible to the new ideas of civil progress, and put himself in better accord with the liberal spirit of the age. He has given another proof of his sagacity, another proof of that rare ability among rulers, which makes itself master of events, and does not permit events to become its master. He has noted well the ominous murmur of popular discontent, and has lost no time in guarding himself well against it. Again has he struck into an unforeseen decided and happy line of action, such as has ever been one of the chief characteristics of his rule. It is one of the redeeming virtues of the man that he never would be restrained by mere routine, that he has always been ready, when occasion demanded, to step beyond the mill-horse round of kingship. He did this when he determined to rebuild Paris, did it when he married a Spanish Countess, and styled himself a *parvenu*, did it when, at the height of the inundations, he rode into the floods to administer relief to the peasants. Thanks perhaps to his former American and English residence, the Emperor thoroughly understands the lesson, which kings have so often failed in, that moral conquests are the best of all possible safeguards to a throne. France has at last a government which, whatever the crime of its origin, has at least a head on its shoulders, an eye to discern its real interests, sense to direct and courage to execute its thoughts. Granting that it may not secure all the blessings specially needed, its way of working is yet an enormous gain upon the blindness, blunderings, stupidities, bigotries and follies of the old *régime*. It is in itself an enormous gain that instead of the old stationary retrogressive system, we have one which recognizes both the duty and the policy of improvement and reform. And again it is a signal benefit to France that she is no longer tossed by the fever of revolution, and is having a period of calm in which she may gradually lay hold of and consolidate all the elements of social order and political freedom. We hail every sign that goes to indicate that this Imperial stage is but a temporary or chrysalis condition from which may ultimately spring something brighter and better, for a people abounding with great and noble qualities. There are other steps in the path of progress which we hope yet to see—the release of the Press from all remaining restrictions, the curtailment of centralization, and development of provincial franchises, the extension and elevation of the system of popular education, the abatement of Church inequalities and enlargement of freedom of conscience, the restoration of publicity and complete independence to all judicial proceedings, the purging of high official places from corruption and speculation, and the bringing into play among the masses every practicable moral agency. This is the only way by which France can ever be fitted for a stable and successful constitutional government. It is an end that has been so often baffled that it has become well-nigh past hope. Whatever NAPOLEON III. shall do toward realizing it ought to be acknowledged. He has but to persevere in this direction to secure a substantial glory immeasurably surpassing all that was dreamed of by the illustrious founder of his dynasty.

Water as a Conduit of Disease.

Medical science in England is establishing new claims to public gratitude. Its services during the last half century in investigating, proving and publishing the exact effects of pure air and foul air on physical health, are now followed up by a similar study of the precise relation of pure water and foul water to the diffusion of disease.

Fifteen years ago, during the cholera invasion, Dr. SNOW, of London, showed conclusively that one of the most destructive outbreaks of cholera in that city was definitely attributable to the poisoning of drinking water by sewage matter. From that time this study has been carefully prosecuted; and at the late meeting of the British Medical Association at Leeds, Sir WILLIAM JENNER declared positively that two fearful diseases, namely, typhoid fever and cholera, are mainly, if not entirely, propagated by the drinking of contaminated water. "It is estimated that within the ten years ending with 1866 nearly 22,000 persons died of cholera, and about 150,000 of typhoid fever. It appears not too much to say that foul water has been the cause of almost all these deaths."

If this theory be correct, it is obvious that too much care cannot be taken to prevent the entrance of refuse matter or any sort of sewage into the aqueduct water of our great cities. Such earnest inquiries as were lately made regarding the possible Croton impurities, are dictated by the highest civic prudence, and by a regard to the public welfare. For it must be remembered that it is not necessary that any marked alloyment or sediment shall be visible in drinking water to prove that it contains the germs of cholera or typhoid fever. The water may be, on the contrary, as the London *Times* says, "bright, sparkling and tempting to the taste, or, at least, with nothing in the least offensive about its taste, appearance, or smell—all that is intended is that sewage matter has in some way mixed with it or filtered into it." And this paper adds:

"One of the strangest results of these investigations has been the indubitable evidence afforded that people may continue for years to drink water thus contaminated without being either aware of the pollution or suffering from it. But under certain circumstances, at present unknown, cholera and typhoid fever become epidemic, and when they are thus epidemic the means by which they are conveyed from one individual to another appear neither to be the air nor personal contagion, but the drinking of water polluted, it may be in an infinitesimal degree, by the excreta of the sick."

Such is, in brief, all that is yet known on this vitally important subject—certain ultimate facts without their causes. But while it is true that we are not yet told exactly what condition of water will sow disease, it is not impossible that chemical science may one day push its analysis even to disclosing exactly "what specimen of water will give cholera, and what will give fever." Meanwhile, we already know enough for practical purposes. What we know is, that the path of prudence imperatively demands that we suffer *no* sewage matter of any kind, and *no* animal refuse or possibly contaminating substances to be introduced into the drinking water of great cities. Carelessness on this subject, if excusable ever before, is now criminal. If those who take this high ground are accused of being "sensationists" or "alarmists," they may well reply, "Then, let there be no ground of alarm, and no basis for sensation; overprudence in matters of public health is better than easy-going indifference and selfish neglect."

For it will be observed, Sir WILLIAM JENNER'S propositions, if correct, expose the mistake in those soothing "explanations" with which complaints against the introduction of water are always met. We are always told that so many hundred or thousand yards, as the case may be, below the factory or offal-gutter in question, "no impurity whatever could be detected." So, too, in London, the engineers sent by the Water Commissioners to find out the effect of "the offensive outfall of sewage into the Thames at Windsor" reported, as if it were conclusive, that "two miles or even a mile below, they could see no traces whatever of the sewage." But Sir WM. JENNER'S point is that poison may not be perceptible and yet exist; and historic facts must overcome any existing imperfections in chemical analysis. And, in fine, the practical lesson to learn is that we should not trust to any apparent filtering, purification by distance of flow, or work of fishes as scavengers, and so on, to entirely remove what we *know* is intrinsically health-destroying. Let us rather guard against possibilities. In due time, no doubt, chemistry, or this new scent, will give us more complete knowledge regarding the sanitary conditions of water used for drinking.

Points in Life-Insurance Practice.

In his forthcoming report on Life Insurance, Mr. BARNES, the State Superintendent, discusses, with more than usual fullness, questions vitally affecting the management of companies.

The necessity for uniformity in the State standards of mortality and interest for life insurance valuations is apparent. If different States employ different data in conducting the calculations which determine the strength and standing of the various companies, conflicting results will be reached, from some of which the credit of companies must suffer. The reserve required, with constant accumulations, to constitute a fund sufficient for the fulfillment of a company's obligations varies according to the rate of interest assumed as the basis of calculation. The higher the rate the smaller the amount of present reserve, because the greater its cumulative power, and *vice versa*. A valuation at four per cent. calls for a larger fund than a valuation at five per cent. It may, therefore, happen that a company which, according to the practice of one State, is strong, is by another State pronounced relatively weak. And the public, who know nothing of actuarial mysteries, are unable to judge between them.

This disparity actually exists between the only two States which boast of well-organized insurance departments. In this State the law makes five per cent. the rate of interest to be employed in the valuation of liabilities; for a similar purpose Massachusetts has fixed four per cent. Different mortuary tables are also employed. The two valuations, therefore, vary essentially. An effort to harmonize them, zealously prompted by Mr. BARNES and concurred in by the leading representatives of life insurance in both States, has thus far failed through an indifference for which Massachusetts is mainly responsible. "It is claimed on the part of Massachusetts," Mr. BARNES tells us, "that the New-York State reserve is too low for security and safety." The general opinion will almost certainly be that five per cent. is not, and for many years is not likely to be, other than a moderate and safe rate. But the interests involved in the question are too delicate and vast to render doubt in regard to it desirable.

A remark of the Superintendent may serve to stimulate thought and action upon the subject. "With seemingly abnormal tendencies," he says, "our ratio of assets to amount at risk has diminished for several years as compared with prior years." We recently exemplified the rather startling fact by adducing the percentage of assets to risks in force in some of the leading companies of this State, as well as of Massachusetts and New-Jersey. Mr. BARNES alleges that:

"This fact is readily accounted for in consequence of the vast volume of new business which has flowed in upon the companies, thereby lessening the average reserve on the whole amount insured, although the average rate of premium has increased."

We submit that the explanation is inadmissible. Each succeeding year should show an increase in the ratio of assets, especially where the companies are large and the totals of accumulations and income great. If in these instances the new business encroaches upon the reserve, the circumstance proves conclusively that the cost of acquiring business is extravagant. Mr. BARNES' statement, then, is official testimony in support of the demand for a reduction of expenditures on account of commissions. To suffer current expenses to absorb any portion of what properly belongs to the reserve fund is to injure old policy-holders for the sake of multiplying the new.

The Superintendent expresses decided opinions against the quackery which is in vogue in several Legislatures, including that of New-York, with reference to details of the life insurance business. Attempts to prescribe by statute the terms and conditions of policies, and particularly to regulate the matter of forfeiture, can mislead only the ignorant. The whole subject is beset with practical difficulties, not the least of which arise out of diversity of regulations prescribed by different States. It is neither desirable nor possible to take out of the hands of the policyholders the guardianship of their own interests; and the effort to do it will produce delusion and mischief. A life-policy is a contract to which the company and the insured are joint parties, and they should be allowed to adjust its terms. They voluntarily enter into a bargain, involving certain payments on one side and certain obligations on the other, and by the conditions of that bargain both may in fairness be required to abide. The forfeiture of policies is a contingency for which the terms must in some manner provide; and legislation cannot usefully determine what that provision shall be. The best guarantee of fair-dealing which the insured can have is afforded by the ultimate interest of the companies themselves. In the presence of an active and intelligent competition, no company can afford to incur the odium which attaches to illiberality and injustice.

When the Harvard oarsmen went to England, they did so, in their own phrase, "to win if there was any such thing as winning for them, and, at any rate, to learn all Oxford had to teach them." In the art of oarsmanship they apparently did not find much to learn; but they *have* learned something already, and something valuable, regarding the art of boat-building, and, in general, regarding the *materiel* of rowing, at least in English waters. They took with them, across the Atlantic, what appeared to them a faultless shell. A lighter, more graceful, more buoyant, better proportioned, more perfectly modeled English four-oar had, it was thought, never been turned out from an American shop. One of the crew said, very pleasantly, in going, "we shall have thirty pounds advantage in the lightness of our boat, at any rate." On arriving, their "long, round-bottomed, canoe-like boat," as the London *News* phrased it, was the first thing to strike attention and criticism. It will not do for the Putney course, at any rate, said the experts. And, in fact, to their own surprise, the crew found that, on essaying a boat belonging to the London Club, they greatly improved their pace. Luckily, SALTER, JEWETT, CLASPER and others, boat-builders on the Thames and boat-builders on the Tyne, could be called on. The former received orders to turn out a boat shorter, and on the English model, used by Oxford. The result is that the race, probably, will be rowed in this boat. It does not follow that our builders cannot turn out as good boats, suited for American waters, and without the seat for the coxswain. But we shall at least gain some new hints about English boat-building for English waters.

The Reformation in Austria—Another Step in Advance.

The horrible cruelties practiced upon the unfortunate Carmelite nun at Cracow, with the story of which Europe has been ringing ever since their disclosure, have speedily produced their natural result. A Commission has already been appointed by the Austrian Government to prepare a bill for placing monastic institutions, like all other corporate associations, under strict Government supervision and control. This is a measure which was inevitable, sooner or later. When the Austrian people had fairly made up their minds to secure full and unrestricted civil and religious liberty in every department of life, and had obtained for themselves efficient representative machinery for carrying their wishes into effect, it was not likely that privileges fraught with such danger to civil rights, as well as to religious freedom, as those possessed by the 1,071 monasteries and convents of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy—many of which, according to an address presented to the Emperor by the Commercial Council of Vienna, are governed by statutes contrary to the organic laws of the Empire—would long be suffered to exist. But the case of BARBARA ABRYK, apart from its almost unexampled horrors, the revelation of which naturally created in the population of Cracow a frenzied thirst for immediate vengeance, has disclosed to the Austrian people the startling extent of the power possessed by the superiors of conventual institutions to gratify the morbid lust of cruelty, too often bred by their tone of belief and habits of life, without their inhuman deeds coming within the knowledge of the civil authorities, or even of the secular ecclesiastics in whom the better instincts of human nature have not been destroyed, nor the first teachings of Christianity perverted, by conventual discipline. The plain facts of the case, stated in all their unvarnished atrocity, as in the account we republished yesterday from the London *Times*, are before the Austrian people, and now, we are thankful to say, no Press censorship, wielded by priestcraft, can conceal or falsify them. The poor martyr nun has accomplished her work, and before six months another "Godless law" will have been placed on the Austrian statute book, and the last vestige of ecclesiastical power "opposed to the organic laws of the State" will have been swept away.

So the reformation advances in Austria, and it would be a deeply-interesting study to compare its progress, step by step, and detail by detail, with that of its great prototype in Northern Europe. There is one great point of difference, however, which cannot fail to strike any reflecting observer. In the days of HENRY VIII. popular yearnings for religious freedom, and impatience of priestly tyranny and superstition, would have had but little force had not the caprices and even the vices of autocratic rulers aided their development into practical results. But in the nineteenth century, even in Austria, the people are calmly and firmly working out their own will, without revolution and without disastrous political convulsion, glad, indeed, to secure the constitutional assistance of an able and enlightened monarch, but standing in no need of his favor or his aid. Conscious of their own power and their ability to enforce their just demands by peaceful and orderly means, they go on with their great work. Already great results have been achieved, and less every day remains to be done. Who can despair of the future of any nation when he looks upon the Austria of to-day and then thinks of the Austria of twenty years ago?

Although the women's suffrage question has secured a more influential advocacy in England than here, any measure concerning their interests in that country moves with remarkable slowness. The latest illustration of the "subjection of woman" to the old idea of man's supremacy is afforded by the quiet interment of the Married Woman's Property Bill in the House of Lords. The justice of conceding a wife's right to her property and earnings is manifest, and the absence of complication or difficulty from the exercise of this right has been demonstrated in the United States. The family relation is quite as happy and the reasonable authority of the husband quite as fully assured here, where the wife has property rights under the law, as in England, where the wife has none, unless granted by special settlement. And yet the Lords shrink with ill-concealed horror from a bill intended to secure to a married woman her own, because they see in it a menace to the headship of the husband! In the House of Commons not one of its thirty-three lawyer-members voted against the bill. In the Upper House the lawyer-leader, Lord CAIRNS, declined to do more than admit that there is a wrong for which it is desirable to find a remedy. But they who need the remedy must wait.

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, promotes the welfare of the Republican Party when he reminds its leaders that they cannot hope to live upon its record in the past. It has achieved a glorious name—one that will be forever inseparable from the history of the Republic. But the continuance of its power as an organization depends upon undiminished usefulness. Foremost among the tasks assigned to it by the Governor are the reduction of taxation and the eradication of abuses which crept into every branch of the Government during the war. With regard to the latter duty, General GRANT has already made some progress, and the work of his Administration in cutting down expenditure and at the same time increasing the productiveness of the revenue, will render fiscal reform comparatively easy.

Prince ARTHUR, of England, has left Liverpool for Halifax in the Inman steamer *City of Paris*, in order to join the infantry regiment to which he has been appointed, after serving in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery. "The Rifle Brigade," to which he has been gazetted, is a corps organized at a time when old "Brown Bess" was yet supreme, and still retains its distinctive title, just as certain older regiments in the British service are still known as "Fusiliers." Prince ALBERT was honorary Colonel of the Rifle Brigade up to the time of his death, the Prince of WALES now occupies the same post, and though without the glorious traditions embodied in the inscriptions on the flags of the older regiments of the service, it is a "crack corps," and a favorite resort of the "younger-sons" of the "great families" of England. From the speech delivered by the Prince at the farewell banquet given to him by the garrison at Woolwich, it seems that a military life had been his highest ambition from childhood, and from the announcement of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE that the Prince could obtain an insight into all the requirements of the army by service in all its various branches, it looks very much as if he were destined at some future date to succeed his relative as Commander-in-Chief. As long as the system of dual government for the army is maintained, and in the absence of men of the stamp of the Duke of WELLINGTON, there are manifest advantages to be gained by placing the patronage at the disposal of the Horse Guards' branch in the hands of one of the Royal family, as his exceptional position places him beyond the influence of the aristocratic social pressure to which any one of less exalted rank would be exposed. In any case it is evident that the Prince intends to take up arms as a profession, and not merely for a few years' amusement. His elder brother, the Duke of EDINBURGH, is already an "old salt," and with such illustrious exemplars before them, "The Army and Navy forever" will become an even more popular cry than ever with the youth of Great Britain.

The nomination of Mr. PENDLETON as a substitute for General ROSECRANS does not, as some allege, reflect inconveniently upon the declaration of principles and policy adopted by the Ohio Democracy in July. A modified repudiation—to wit, the redemption in greenbacks of bonds made payable in gold—was a prominent feature of the programme then presented. The taxation of bonds, in violation of the contract entered into by the Government with the bondholders, is another feature, and a strong anti-negro tendency a third. With these views Mr. PENDLETON is identified. He is, in fact, the special champion of the greenback doctrine, if not its author. It is proper, therefore, that a contest which will in part turn upon Mr. PENDLETON'S cherished principles should be associated with his name. Let it be understood that on this occasion the Ohio Democrats are fighting the battle of repudiation.

The *Alta California* points out the injurious effect of exceptionally high wages upon the growth and industries of the Golden State. With the exhaustion of the placers, the immediate cause of very high wages ceased. The value of town property in the mining districts has declined, and the range of employment has consequently been narrowed. Combinations, however, have succeeded in forcing the pay for certain forms of labor up to a mark that bears no just proportion to its actual value, or the rate at which other labor is compensated. The inequalities in this respect are pronounced by the San Francisco journalist "gross and unreasonable." The circumstance is rendered more noticeable by the fact that in the colony of Victoria, which now yields more gold than California, the wages of mechanics and unskilled laborers are not half so high as those which prevail in the latter State.

"The political party that effects a reduction in the cost of fuel, light and salt—and lumber and iron, if the TIMES will, though these are not so important—will be the Party of the People." So says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and the truth of its remark is unquestionable. No party can afford to identify itself with the maintenance of the present taxes on commodities which enter into the consumption of every class, and more or less affect every industrial enterprise. In a contest between monopolists and the people, the result cannot be uncertain.

President Grant's Reception at Binghamton.

From the Binghamton Daily Republican, Aug. 14.

The President and family passed through this city yesterday, as was announced, on a special train. The train arrived here at 5:25 in the afternoon, and stopped about five minutes for wood and water. A large crowd had assembled at the depot, and as soon as the train stopped calls were made for GRANT. General GRANT stepped quickly out upon the hind platform of the train and commenced a lively hand-shaking with a promiscuous crowd, who were dashing against the train like a torrent from some precipice. The General made his hands play about after the manner of a tenor Swiss bell-ringer, shaking with both hands at the same time, crossing his arms and dodging about in all directions, to take every hand that was stretched out to him, and at the same time bowing to those who stuck up their hands out of his reach.

As the President's train moved off, three cheers were proposed and given for General GRANT, which were gracefully acknowledged by him, as by that time his hands were liberated and he could remove his hat.

The President was accompanied on the platform by the veteran, Major-General JOHN C. ROBINSON, of this city, whose personal appearance is much more that of a lion than the worthy Commander-in-Chief under whom he fought the awful last battles of the rebellion.

The President's train left Susquehanna Depot half an hour later than the Buffalo express, and proceeded very rapidly over the Susquehanna division, stopping only at Great Bend, this city, Owego, Waverly and Elmira. Over some portions of the road the train moved at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and overtook the regular train at Hornellsville.

No speeches were made, and the only demonstrations along the route were handshaking and cheering.

The President is accompanied by his wife and two children, and is making the tour of the southern tier of New-York and the old oil regions of Western Pennsylvania entirely for pleasure and recreation.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatrical operations of the season commence this year at a much earlier period than usual. Two new "openings" are announced for this evening: that of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, under Mr. A. J. DALY's management, and that of the Tammany, under the direction of Mr. LEONARD GROVER. At the first-named establishment one of Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON's agreeable comedies will be produced for the first time in New-York, with a cast which includes a number of well-known and some extremely popular names. The principal characters are to be represented by Miss AGNES ETHEL, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Messrs. J. B. POLK, GEORGE CLARKE, E. L. DAVENPORT and GEORGE HOLLAND. At the Tammany the accustomed profusion and variety of entertainment will be afforded. Pantomime and ballet will be illustrated in the large hall with a newly-arranged extravaganza, for the entire title of which we refer the curious to our advertising columns, and in the smaller apartments, a series of tributary "shows" will more or less brilliantly diversify the attraction. It is whispered that the excitement of an active legal episode—nothing less than serving of an injunction upon a lady formerly attached to Mr. HENDERSON's troupe, who, in spite of the remonstrances of that master burlesque mind, has accepted an engagement from the Tammany company—may also be enjoyed by those whose tastes turn in that direction.

"The Sea of Ice," which was announced for to-night at the Grand Opera House, will not be represented until next week, and the evenings will meanwhile be occupied by a number of other dramas in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN has attained distinction—"The Spy of St. Marc," "Cynthia," "East Lynne," and others.

The preparations for musical entertainment this season appear to be chiefly in the hands of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who is at present organizing a European company to support Miss CARLOTTA PATTI in her forthcoming concert tour, and of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who purposes opening the French Theatre with an excellent English opera troupe early in September. The names of the artists she has selected afford a strong guarantee of the earnestness of her intention to present the various works of her repertory with the utmost completeness and effect. No vocalist stands higher in the estimation of the public than Mme. PAREPA-ROSA herself, and she will be assisted by as powerful a congregation of talent as the enterprise demands. Two newcomers are announced—Miss ROSE HERSEE, a young English soprano, of whom report speaks eulogistically, and Mr. ALBERT LAWRENCE, an accomplished baritone. Mrs. SEGUIN, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Messrs. CAMPBELL, CASTLE, HALL, NORDBLOM and SEGUIN, all established favorites, are also among her associates. The season will begin with BALFE's opera, "The Puritan's Daughter."

Mr. J. E. OWENS this week continues to appear in "Self" at Wallack's Theatre. "Solon Shingle" and "Victims" are announced as next in order. Those who desire to see this capital comedian at his best, are awaiting his reappearance in the part of *Caleb Plummer*, than which no more touching and exquisite performance is known to the modern stage. The regular season at Wallack's will open about the middle of September. We are informed that Mrs. JENNINGS (formerly Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES) will resume the position at this establishment which she relinquished two years ago.

The New State Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Beside the difficulty to be experienced in the transition from the rule of the present Constitution of the State to that of the proposed Constitution No. 4, as pointed out in your editorial article of the 13th inst., a minor discrepancy of a similar nature seems to be worthy of attention. Under the laws now in force a State Engineer and Surveyor is to be chosen at the next election; but the proposed Constitution does not provide for that officer. On the other hand, should that Constitution go into effect, the duties of that officer will devolve upon another functionary, to be called a Superintendent of Public Works. He is to hold office for five years. And the late Convention have kindly placed his appointment in the hands of the present Governor. So that the State Engineer so to be chosen at the next election will, if the proposed Constitution takes effect, obtain a sinecure, although Governor HOFFMAN may, perhaps, consider such an election as a broad hint as to whom he shall appoint for Superintendent. WINSOME.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

The Old Post Office.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 10th inst. is a very interesting article upon "The Post Office of Olden Time," the particulars of which appear to be furnished by "Colonel DODD." Permit me to make one correction. The "Colonel" says, "The Office was transferred to its present site, the old church, corner of Nassau and Liberty-street, in 1840." The last religious service in the church was held Sabbath evening, some time during the Summer of 1844, the benediction being very appropriately pronounced in *Dutch*, that being the language used in the services of the church in its early history. You will thus see that the church could not have been occupied as a Post Office until after that period. K.

Treatment of Choy-Chew on a Pacific Mail Steamer.

A San Francisco correspondent relates an incident which occurred on a recent passage of the Pacific Mail Steamship *Colorado*, which indicates that the Chinese are not always safe from the "prejudice against color," and that, no matter what may be their social position or intellectual acquirements, they are not better than "niggers" in the eyes of some people. A young, handsome and wealthy Chinese merchant, who had been engaged in business in California, went back to China to take a wife of the daughters of his people, and with his blushing bride, attended by two maid servants, had taken passage on the steamship above named. The dainty lady, who was quite a beauty after the style of her country, never ventured to show her little feet outside the door of her stateroom; but her husband, speaking English perfectly, and thoroughly versed in our American usages, took his seat at the dinner table among the other passengers. But for the flowing silks of his national costume, he would hardly have been detected as a foreigner, yet the coarse old sea captain took offence at his presence and insulted him to such an extent that the "gentle Chinaman," to avoid further trouble, took his meals in his own room. This man so grossly outraged by the old sea dog was none other than CHOY-CHEW, the wealthy and accomplished merchant who recently accompanied the commercial party from San Francisco to Chicago, for the purpose of visiting our inland emporiums and eastern seaports, to ascertain what openings they offer for the industry and enterprise of his countrymen. It was this same gentleman who made the admirable speech at Chicago before the Board of Trade, and was so warmly received by the members of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and introduced to the leading merchants of the Western metropolis—feasting at tables at which the rough old sea captain would scarcely be permitted to sit.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Paris a Seaport Town—Beauties of Metropolitan Sewerage—Market Prices—The Question of "Help"—Medical Topics—Metallotherapia—Is Phthisis Contagious?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The construction of the great Pacific Railway has thrown a blush over the faces of men among the older races of mankind. It is only within a year that railroads have been built through old and thickly settled countries from Paris to Madrid, to St. Petersburg and to Constantinople. As for running a railroad across desert wastes, like those of the Platte and Humboldt rivers, no one ever thought of such a thing. The story of traveling across the Plains in a hotel, with kitchen and dining-room, and bed-room complete, sounds like a traveler's tale, large in proportion to its distance from home.

But the French are nevertheless great on digging ditches. LOUIS XIV. wanted to bring the sea to Paris, but he bankrupted himself on the palace of Versailles and bequeated his salt water project to posterity. LOUIS NAPOLEON, long ago, when waiting for something to turn up, got up a project for a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. Another Frenchman commenced to dig through Nicaragua. M. DE LESSEPS is just finishing the Suez Canal, and when this is done he proposes to dig a canal to let water on to the desert of Sahara, (it is below the level of the sea,) convert it into an inland lake, and thus open up navigation and trade with Central Africa!

Finally, we have got back again to the project of *Paris port de mer*—the ship canal from the sea to Paris. There is no danger of the Parisians giving up this pet scheme. M. DE LESSEPS has got through the Isthmus of Suez, the Americans have built the Pacific Railway, why should they not have their ship canal to Dieppe?

To stimulate their energies a man has built out of clay a plan in relief of the canal three hundred feet long, and is exhibiting it, at a dime a head, at the Exhibition Palace on the Champs Elysées. Every town on the way, every village, every farm-house, tree and road is put down in its place, and the thing looks so feasible that every one wonders why it is not already done. The canal will be 250 feet wide, thirty-two feet deep, and 100 miles long, from the Atlantic to Paris. It is simply a back-water invention, the water being retained during low tide by gates. The streams it crosses will be made to pass under it by syphons. The port of Paris, five miles long and three miles wide, will be dug in the plain of St. Denis, behind the hill of Montmartre. This hill in the mud plan is converted into a public promenade, and from it the Parisian may see lying at his feet over the fertile plain that now gives him nothing but potatoes and turnips, three thousand ships of all sizes from the *Great Eastern* down!—*rien que ça*. From this famous hill, from which St. Denis carried his head under his arm, after decapitation, to the town of St. Denis. What a difference in the two miracles!—the honest *bourgeois* may contemplate at his feet with pride, and perhaps, if he be a stockholder, with desolation, the realization of the long-talked of project of "Paris a seaport town!"

BEAUTIES OF THE SEWERAGE.

In the meantime this same plain of St. Denis is not losing its time while waiting for the second miracle. If I were going to speak of your sewers, or of the sewers of Paris before the days of M. HAUSSMANN, I should tell you to hold your nose; but the precaution is useless now. The gutters and sewers were formerly the pest of the town; every breath a man drew contained a mathematical proportion of infection and disease. The turbid waters, which were then the fright of the citizens, have been transformed—oh miracle of miracles!—into a pleasure and a luxury. Our cooks are in ecstacies: the beets are redder, the cabbages bigger, the potatoes more succulent, the sweet peas sweeter. One blushes at the thought, and rather wishes that his peas might come from real earth, but that, perhaps, is only a prejudice which ought not to be avowed.

Thus the sewers, after cleaning and beautifying the city, have not finished their work. Their waters are not allowed to escape quietly to repose in the bed of the river, but are forced to turn back and recommence a labor which proves the scientific maxim that nothing new is created under the sun. They are made to fertilize the soil, and to give vigor and life to vegetation.

The sewers throw out into the Seine 75,000,000 of cubic yards of water a year, which would be the equivalent of 200,000 cubic yards a day, or two yards and a fraction in a second. The quantity varies in different parts of the day, as for example at 8 o'clock and at 4 o'clock, when the hydrants are opened and the city makes its toilet, and also from the exigencies of kitchens and manufactories.

These waters contain six pounds of foreign matters to the cubic yard, of which four pounds are in suspension and two in dissolution. They are rich in azote, in phosphoric acid and in potash, and possess a value for agricultural purposes of two cents to the cubic yard. Treated with the sulphate of alumina, a cheap chemical substance, a precipitate is thrown down which is worth $5 the square yard, a white, frothy substance comes to the surface, which is worth two cents the square yard, and the water itself is purified and disinfected, and can no longer be complained of by the people who live below the exit of the sewer on the river. Thus while it costs seventy millions of francs a year to put these waters through the necessary chemical process, they have a value for agricultural purposes of exactly seventy millions, and the accounts are thus squared. The advantages in the operation are the increase in quantity and quality of the products on the plains of St. Denis and Gennevilliers, and the purification of the water of the River Seine below the sewer.

What think you of that, you martyrs of filth and a loose administration? The streets of a mighty city kept as clean as a parlor, its sweepings and washings bottled up, labeled, and sold to agriculturists, like cologne water, your cabbages and peas improved, and all that without expense!

MARKET PRICES AND "HELP."

Some people like to know the price of what they eat; and this is a good place to introduce a list of prices of the common articles that figure on the dinner table. But I must give them to you in gold, and allow you to make your own change. For example, flour this week is, in gold, $11 60 the barrel of 325 pounds; wheat, $7 the 345 pounds; oats, $4 30 the 210 pounds. Oxen sold this week on foot at from 13c. to 17c. the pound; calves at 12c. to 18c.; sheep about the same. Fish enters enormously into the consumption of Paris kitchens, notwithstanding Paris is an inland town, and brings her fish from the sea five or six hours by rail. Big salmon are worth, in gold, 80c. to 90c. a pound; small salmon, $3 to $5 a piece; salmon trout, $2 to $3 a piece; soles, 50c. to a dollar a pair; large turbots, $2 50 to $5 a piece; river trout, 40c. to 60c. a piece; mullets, 60c. to70c. a piece; mackerels, 12c. to 18c.; sea eels, 80c. to a dollar; lobsters, 40c. to 80c. Fowls are dear, but they are the finest in the world; the price ranges (these are all Central Market wholesale prices) for the best Crévecœur capons, from one to one and a half dollars apiece; the Houdan fowl ranges from 80c. to $1 30, while the small farm chicken, uncultivated, may always be bought at from 85c. to 75c. Good turkeys (but the best turkey in France is poor) sell at from $2 to $3; these are the cocks of Houdan; the common turkey, uncultivated, (and uneatable,) are bought at from $1 to $1 20; geese, 80c. to a dollar; best ducks, (canneton of Rouen,) 90c. to $1 10; cannetons of Nantes, 60c. to 70c; pigeons, 20c. to 30c. Game, which comes into market next month, rates about as follows: Deer, $8 to $16 a piece; fawns, $3 to $7; hares, $1 20 to $1 40; rabbits, 40c. to 55c.; cock pheasants, $1 20 to $1 60; other pheasants, 80c. to $1 10; red partridges, 40c. to 55c. a piece; grey partridges, 30c. to 45c. a piece; quails, 15c. to 30c.; wild ducks, 20c. to 30c. The common French oyster is worth 20c. a dozen, the Armoricaine 24c., and the Ostend 28c. Butter retails at from 40c. to 52c., gold, the pound, according to quality; beef, at from 28c. to 42c. a pound, according to quality; eggs, at 4c. to 1c. each, according to age. The 4c. one is used for boiling, the 3c. one for frying, the 2c. one for scrambling, and the 1c. one for omelettes. Lower than that they are used for the propagation of the race—naturally.

Servant hire is dear, but the servants are good. A good female cook is worth from $12 to $14 a month, gold, but she finds her own wine and washing and does not maintain her relatives out of your kitchen. She does nothing but cook, however, for there is no room for washing at home. Good valets are paid $15 to $20 a month, gold, and are found only in board and livery; coachmen $20 to $25 a month—a beauty any price he may ask; chambermaids $9 a month, children's nurses $8.

The livery stable people are also dear. A carriage and one horse rates at about $120, gold, a month; a carriage and two horses at from $140 (rather a mussy trap) to $200, gold, (the real thing) a month. The usual price for a very fair two-horse carriage is in the neighborhood of $160 a month.

But the French unfortunately are given to details, and subdivision and sliding scales. They do not hesitate at any amount of routine. So that there never was a country where a man had so many prices to choose from in all things. And exactly because there are so many prices people are less held than elsewhere to live for this or that sum in order to maintain any supposed rank.

MEDICAL TOPICS.

The most astounding new thing in medicine is the practice of metallotherapia, or cure of disease by metals, as practiced by Dr. BURQ, of Paris. The men who have seen it tried at the hospital still refuse to believe, because they do not see the trace between cause and affect. Thus far the most striking results in its use have been obtained in cases of chlorosis, hysterical paralysis, and the cachexias generally. To ascertain what metal is adapted to the case—and this is the astounding part of the new doctrine—plates of two or three inches in diameter of gold, copper, zinc, steel and silver are placed successively on the skin of the patient, and whichever one of these plates, in a given time—say in two hours—produces the greatest smarting and redness is chosen as the remedy fittest to cure the disease. The metal thus indicates by its external effect whether it will be useful or not internally. Where there is anasthesia of the surface, as is common in hysterical paralysis, circulation, redness and sensation are produced rapidly by the right metal—the most frequently by gold—and this metal, given internally, cures in one-fourth of the time required by the old method of iron antispasmodics, hydropathy and the like. M. MIALKE, of Paris, is making for this purpose a pill of the bromide of gold, which has been thus far most successfully used. The new theory is being experimented on a large scale, and is well worth the while.

Every one recollects the story of the man who, on a bet, was made sick by being passed on the road by several persons successively who each made remarks on his sickly look. A certain doctor at Paris has placed himself voluntarily in a similar position. The wars of the reds and whites are as nothing compared to the wars of the doctors who believe that tubercles are infectious and those who believe the contrary. Dr. LESPIAUD, to prove that tubercles were not infectious, inserted a few weeks ago into his own arm, in presence of other physicians, a certain quantity of tubercular matter taken from a cadaver. Since then he is met at every corner with some such gay expressions as these:

"Why, how well you look!"

"Eh, old fellow, no cough yet?"

"Seems to me you are not looking so well this morning."

"Come, now, tell the truth. No symptoms yet?"

"Just come in and let me thump you a little to see how the thing is going on."

If the poor doctor stands all this and the poison besides, he is the bravest man that treads the earth. To place one's self thus voluntarily in presence of death by a dangerous inoculation requires more courage than most mortals can boast of. If these tubercles "take," and they probably will, Dr. LESPIAUD need not seek refuge behind any illusion—he is a dead man. What is worse, his experiment will be useless; for if he lives, the partisans of the infectious theory will claim that the inoculation was not made under proper conditions; while if he dies, the opposite side will claim that he was already tubercular, or that he became so from fright.

In any case it is known that animals are being killed every day for experiments by the inoculation under the skin of tubercular matter. Rabbits die in three to four months, cattle in the same length of time. Lately a member of the French Academy of Medicine, a partisan of the infection theory, bought four fine, healthy young heifers of the same age, and fed to three of them in their food tubercular matter taken from cattle that had died of phthisis, and to the other one the same food without tubercular matter. The three died of consumption in four months, the other is living and well!

From this he felt himself warranted in declaring that the cause of the increase of consumption in the hospitals of Paris was to be found in the increased habit among the poor of eating the lungs of cattle. Such an announcement was too startling, and brought half of the members of the Academy to their feet. Distrust must not be thrown into the public mind on the strength of one experiment, or, in so important a matter as this, on two or three. The matter of infectiveness will therefore be thoroughly discussed, and after that, if decided in the affirmative, will come the question of contagiousness.

Two years ago, a veterinary surgeon of the Imperial Guard, M. DECROIX, anxious to clear up the point as to whether the meat of rabid animals was capable of transmitting the malady to man, ate some raw meat from a dog which had died of hydrophobia, and also some cutlets from a mad sheep. Thus far he has escaped any attack of the disease, and will probably escape entirely; but he must have had some frightful nightmares during the first months of the experiment. His experiment has demonstrated almost certainly that the meat of rabid animals does not transmit the infection, and it has reaffirmed for the thousandth time the wonderfully neutralizing effect of the gastric juice.

The positive land-marks set up every year on the high road of science are worth a passing glance to every man and woman, and more than that to a great many people. Those of to-day are both curious and instructive. The French Academy of Sciences grants rewards this year for the following discoveries: Five hundred francs to M. GOUJON for demonstrating that the marrow of bones has the same power of reproducing bony substance as the periosteum, that engrafted elsewhere in the body it possesses the extraordinary quality of reproducing bone, as the auther showed in a rabbit in which bone had been made to grow under the skin by the transplantation of some of the animal's marrow!

DR. VILLEMAIN, of the Val-de-Grace, was awarded a prize of 2,500 francs for his remarkable researches into the inoculation of the tubercle of pulmonary consumption. If you make an opening of the skin on the ear, or in the arm-pits of a rabbit, and insert therein a morsel of tubercular matter the size of the head of a pin, taken from a man or a cow dead of consumption, a local tubercle will soon develop itself, others will form in the neighborhood, they will spread through the ganglionic system to the lungs, and in a few months the animal will die of consumption. M. VILLEMAIN concludes his remarkable work with the following propositions: 1. The inoculation of tubercular matter from animal to animal is certain, and from man to man probable. 2. If it communicates by inoculation, it must be virulent. 3. If it be incurable and virulent, it must therefore be contagious. The future will show how much danger there is in the cohabitation of tubercular with non-tubercular persons.

Messrs. FELZ, AUSTIN FLINT, of New-York, and RACIBORSKI, were each voted prizes of 1,500 francs, the first for "new and remarkable observations on capillary blood-clots," the second for experimental researches on a new function of the liver, "original experiments of great interest to pathology and physiology," and to the third for his excellent treatise on menstruation.

For the last fifteen years a prize of 100,000 francs has been awaiting the happy discoverer of a cure for Asiatic cholera, and no more this, than in former years, has the Academy been able to award the important prize: but it voted the interest in encouragements, one of which went to DR. LORAIN for having saved the lives of several choleric patients by the injection of warm water into their veins.

The Barbier prize (for any precious discovery in medicine, surgery or pharmacology) was divided between M. FRASER, for a profound study of the plant which gives the bean of Calabar the *physostigma venenosum*, and M. RABUTEAU, for experiments to define the physiological action of certain metallic compositions—the fluorides, the iodates, the iodides, the bromates, the bromides, &c.

The Godard prize was given to Professor ERCOLANI, of Bologna, for interesting researches on the glandular organs.

The Academy of Medicine of Paris is now occupied in a discussion of the following important proposition by one of its members, M. GUERIN, and of which he takes the affirmative: "That cow-pox, as used in vaccination, increases instead of losing in power in passing through the human system." He will hardly convince the Academy of the truth of this proposition, for vaccinations are now done at Paris as much as possible directly from the cow, and there is no reason to suspect their efficacy. MALAKOFF.

A NEW OCEAN.

The Latest Project of M. de Lesseps—A Desert to Become a Sea.

From the Morning Standard. July 31.

L'appétit vient en mangeant. M. DE LESSEPS is not content with diverting the commerce of the world and carrying ships across the isthmus, he now contemplates a project for remodeling a continent and creating a new ocean. He has ascertained that the general level of the Desert of Sahara is below that of the water of the Red Sea, and he is represented to be thinking of cutting a passage for it inte the interior! If the idea proved feasible a new Mediterranean might be called into existence "to redress the balanse of the old." As soon as the great Frenchman had announced the sea of Sahara ready for the occupation of gentlemen about to found an empire, a second ÆNEAS might set out on a voyage of discovery, and a new ROMULUS might go to work on the most desirable peninsula he could find to lay the keel of a future Rome. The phalanx of strong-minded women who threaten to storm the hustings in this country could surely supply a modern DIDO, able to devote herself to the erection of a new Carthage, and sufficiently familiar with the world to resist the dangerous fascinations of wandering youths in distress. The history of the world might be recommenced *de novo* in the new arena provided for the enterprise of the nineteenth century by the daring engineer of the Suez Canal. A second edition of Greece and Rome could be issued to posterity, with all the mistakes in the original carefully revised and corrected. "The vast republics" mentioned by TENNYSON "that may grow, the federations and the powers," are no doubt destined to line the shores of M. DE LESSEPS' new sea. The Laureate did not say where they were to spring up, exactly, but perhaps this detail was not stated in the inspiration he received upon the subject. There is something almost absurd in the idea of making a new sea, but next to the audacity of the project the most remarkable thing about it seems its wonderful simplicity. If only those figures ascertained by M. DE LESSEPS are true, what is to prevent the desert from becoming a vast lake of salt water? The surveyors sent to investigate the matter declare that the ground slopes down to an average level of twenty-seven metres below that of the adjacent gulf. Cut a canal through the intervening patch of high land, and what is to prevent the water from flowing in? If the Red Sea were itself a lake the proceeding might drain it; but if it had been, no doubt the great reconstructor of the earth would have mercifully held his hand. We may presume that he remembered the Straits of Babel-Mandel, and reflected that the Arabian Sea would make good the loss of salt water which the red Sea might suffer on his account. It is becoming evident that M. DE LESSEPS is not a man to be trifled with, and we sincerely hope he will not find the British Islands anyhow in his way, or he might propose to dredge them off the map of Europe. In the present instance, however, he is beneficent to the human race in general, and the only persons who might not quite seem to see the beauty of his new scheme would be those Africans—if there are any such—imprudent enough to have taken up their residence twenty-seven inches below the level of the Red Sea. Meanwhile, after the success of the Suez Canal who shall venture to treat any place proposed by the author of that undertaking with disrespect? M. DE LESSEPS seems to be abolishing not only the Isthmus of Suez but "the impossible." If he disestablishes the desert of Sahara nothing will stop him afterward, and we shall expect to see him undertaking to warm the North Pole, or getting up a company for supplying the world with inland lakes, rivers, forests, and all physical phenomena on the lowest terms. Mountains removed in town or country. Agencies in all parts of the solar system.

First Bale of New Cotton.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Aug. 12.

Mr. P. W. JONES, of Baker County, brought up the first bale of new cotton we have heard of this year in Georgia, yesterday evening. Last year, according to the *Telegraph*, JOSEPH STEGALL brought the first bale of Georgia cotton to market, at Thomasville, on the 12th of August. Mr. JONES' bale weighs 498 pounds, and is to be shipped to Boston. We questioned Mr. JONES about farming prospects in Baker. He says the corn crop is good, and will, in his opinion, average fifteen bushels to the acre. The caterpillar is at work upon the cotton in lively fashion, and threatens to be very destructive. But still, if his expectations are realized, he cannot be thrown upon the parish this year. He says that on one hundred and twenty acres, highly fertilized and worked by ten hands, the people think he will gather one hundred bags. On the remainder, not fertilized, he will make from five to seven bales to the hand. With twenty-six hands he expected one hundred and fifty bales. In old times we should have called that heavy cropping, caterpillar or no caterpillar. Lands were going up in Baker, and the people lively.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Agitation for its Removal to St. Louis—Call for a National Convention.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 13.

We have from time to time given a cordial welcome in our columns to articles appearing in the newspapers of other cities advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis. There never has been so much unanimity of feeling as at present in reference to this project. This city and vicinity afford all the eligible requirements for the location. Without recapitulating our advantages, the claims of St. Louis may be stated to be unsurpassed.

Notwithstanding the general expression favorable to the removal of the capital to St. Louis, the agitation is yet far from having assumed any tangible shape in respect to the time when it would be desirable, expedient or attainable for the change to be made. We do not know that it would be advantageous for our people to force this question. Matters are going along very well as they are. The public mind is being generally impressed with the idea that, whenever the removal shall take place, St. Louis is the point. We must not lose sight of the fact that other localities will seek this distinction, and that however small our opposition may appear at this time, when the scheme is immature and undeveloped, it will certainly assume more or less formidable proportions as soon as the project shall have taken definite shape. For ourselves, we hardly see that much good will result from the proposed Convention in October which is to consider this subject. The Convention is to be composed of two delegates from each Congressional District in the United States, and four from each State at large, to be appointed by the Governors of the different States. This, it will be seen, would form a body twice as large as the United States Senate and House of Representatives. We do not think the removal question has been sufficiently discussed to justify at this time so serious a consideration of the subject by the different States as the above action would imply. There is hardly a prospect that the Convention would be attended by a full representation from the States beyond the region of the Mississippi Valley, even if these were fully represented. The time fixed is during the week of our fair, which, as is well known, always absorbs the interest of the people, and leaves little inclination for attendance upon deliberative bodies. And what possible advancement to the cause could result from a convention which would not be secured by the influences already at work? On the other hand, a slim attendance, a lack of interest, the failure of some States to pay any attention whatever to the matter, will be a damper on the scheme, and prove hurtful. The holding of the Convention will concentrate the opposition of all who are opposed to the removal with those who favor the removal to other points than St. Louis. We consider the movement premature, and that it should be deferred until after the apportionment of Congress is made, on the basis of the census to be taken next year. The burden of the public debt, which is now being felt more severely than it is likely to be next year and thereafter, is not a favorable consideration taken in conjunction with the cost of establishing a new seat of Government; and although we know that the expense is greatly exaggerated in the public mind, this is one of the things in regard to which popular sentiment is to be educated. With every year population swarms to the West, increasing her political power and influence, and helping largely to carry on the General Government. Ought we not to be exceedingly cautious in taking steps now for purposes to be attained at some indefinite time which can be more confidently, more securely, and more successfully taken at a period nearer to the time when the grand event itself is to be accomplished? Our railroad system is being extended in every direction. Our progress in the mechanical arts is beginning to be felt. We are getting a metropolitan character, and becoming more and more what a city should be which is the central one of so grand a continent as this. There is no question but St. Louis is the point for the seat of Government. Not only can we afford to wait a few years, but waiting is the very best policy we could pursue.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following call for a National Convention appeared in the St. Louis papers of the 13th:

In consideration of the growing agitation by the people of the Valley States upon the subject of the removal of the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley, the undersigned, believing that it ought to be removed, deem it of the highest importance to a full and free discussion of the subject by the people of all the States to call a National Convention for that purpose, and in making the call hereby set forth:

1. That the present location of the capital is objectionable to the great mass of the people of the country. Its geographical position is in the highest degree both objectionable and adverse to the public interest, and never can be made reconcilable to the vastness of our territory.

2. That there is every consideration, both in our nationality and our civilization, to demand its removal to the central plain of the continent. Whoever will consider the topography of our country, and the growth of our civilization, must know that the preponderance of national power and national wealth, if not already possessed by the Valley States, will soon be organized and concentrated within the limits of those States adjoining the Mississippi River and her tributaries and lying between the gulf and the lakes. Here will be concentrated the great railroad power of the nation; here the agricultural wealth; here will be assembled, in a few years, three-fourths of the people of the country, all controled by intelligence and industry. Furthermore, we claim that the force of civilization is of vast concern in maintaining good government, influencing national legislation, and giving strength to a nation; and therefore of right the seat of national legislation ought to be fixed in the centre of our national civilization, its wealth, its power, and its population. To obtain a wise discussion of the facts bearing upon this great subject, and to secure the end for which we labor by a just conviction of our countrymen to this cause, we make this call for a National Convention, to convene at St. Louis on the 20th day of October next, said Convention to be composed of delegates from all the States and Territories, as follows: Each State to be represented by two delegates from each of its Congressional Districts, and four delegates for each State at large. The delegates to be appointed respectively by the Governors of the States. The Territories will be entitled to two delegates, appointed by their Governors; also the District of Columbia will be entitled to two delegates, to be appointed by the Mayor of Washington City.

Thos. Allen, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. G. A. Finkenburg, Hon. T. C. Fletcher, Wm. McKee, Stilson Hutchins, G. R. Taylor, Robert M. Renick, Josiah Fogg, H. B. Graham & Co., Barton Able, E. S. Rowse, D. Robert Barclay, Henry Stagg, Dutcher & Co., J. H. Alexander, Wm. S. Cuddy, Alfred Clapp, Hon. Geo. H. Rea, L. U. Reavis, S. Steel, A. Philips, I. B. Gildersleve, Arthur B. Barrett, Chas. P. Chouteau, John D. Perry, Hon. Erastus Wells, Elon G. Smith, Esq., Hon. Francis Rodman, L. R. Shryock, Esq., Henry Shaw, P. L. Foy, D. R. Garrison, Silas Bent, H. & R. B. Whittemore & Co., Laveille, Warner & Co., Chas. M. Elleard, E. B. Ewing, Wm. M. Price, John J. Outley, Sells & Co., A. Dwelle, M. L. Pottle, Isaac L. Downs, E. H. E. Jameson, Fred. M. Colburn, G. O. Kalb, Alex. McLean, Samuel Pepper, and many others.

What a Minnesota Paper Says of the Project.

From the St. Paul Daily Press, Aug. 12.

Isn't the convention business being a little overdone? A convention, as the organized expression of an existing public opinion, is a legitimate means of giving form and direction to its resolves. But to call a miscalled convention of idlers and blowers in the interest of some local canal or railroad or other improvement, has got to be the cheap resource of every ambitious townsite which wishes to impress the nation with the belief that its local aspirations are backed up by an imposing popular movement. For the most part the delegates to these conventions represent no constituencies except themselves. But the miscellaneous aggregation of visitors and deadheads is palmed off as having in all respects the attributes of a great representative assembly, and their resolves are paraded as the expression of an organized public opinion as wide as the States from which they hail. And now St. Louis has gone into the convention business. Some Chicago paper, in want of a sensation, suggested, in a vein of patronizing facetiousness, that the National Capital be removed to St. Louis. St. Louis has taken the joke in dead earnest, and straightway proposes to embody the pleasantry in a convention of delegates from all the States. There is a very dry humor in the special dispatch to the *Press* which gives the proceedings of the very serious meeting held at St. Louis for this purpose. The delegates are to be appointed by the Governors. Gentlemen of leisure hereabouts, who would like a pleasant excursion to St. Louis—with the certainty of being the recipients of a lavish and princely hospitality—will apply to the Governor for the necessary credentials, which will entitle them to a high old time at the expense of somebody else.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

Freedom from Yellow Fever—The Cotton and Sugar Crop—Advance in Real Estate and Indications of General Prosperity.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 11.

We are now well in August and not a case of fever, and we have a reasonable hope that we will escape the epidemic, though it is not too late for it to appear. But the signs for a healthy season are favorable. If we avoid it this year, which is one of odd years, we might almost say with certainty the next year will pass without its fatal visit, for it is a remarkable fact that all previous severe epidemics have occurred in years of odd numbers. In this one respect, health, we can say our prospects are good. As to the crops, reports are encouraging in all that region which seeks New-Orleans for a market, or for shipment. The trade which the war diverted from the Mississippi is returning fast. The construction and introduction of barges have materially reduced freights, and the erection of grain elevators here and at several points on the great river have reduced the cost of handling and shipping, and the vast products of the great West, *via* New-Orleans, can be delivered in New-York and Europe cheaper than from any other point in the Union. Vessels must come here for freights, and will bring more or less of imported articles. When the fact is fully demonstrated that this will be the main grain depot, then another fact will be made evident, that this port will be an importing as well as an exporting one. This increased commerce must add to the growth and wealth of the city, for there never was and never can be a large city without a large commerce.

The cotton production is increasing fast since the end of hostilities. The excess this year over last will be about 500,000 bales. This crop is worth more to the South than in 1860-61, for it is nearly all surplus. We raise as much food as is necessary for consumption, which was not the case in previous years. Cotton was then sold to purchase supplies. Raising now what we want, our cotton becomes a surplus, and brings us its whole value in cash. Louisiana has made nearly 500,000 hogsheads of sugar. The war, loss of labor, and the demoralization of the negro reduced this product almost to nothing. It is on the increase, and it will not be long before we can boast of 500,000 hogsheads. The troubles in Cuba will for years keep up the price of sugar; for, whatever may be the fate of Cuba, whether a dependency of Spain, or free, or annexed to the United States, the production of this article will be greatly diminished. The slaves will be freed, and as this class on that island is far inferior to the African here, it is evident that they will be less tractable, and less inclined to labor. The falling off of the main staple productions will be as great as in Jamaica and other islands where the emancipation experiment has been made. As all these facts are apparent, an extraordinary effect will be made to increase the cultivation of the cane in this State. Sugar lands have advanced in price and are largely sought for. As soon as skilled laborers in abundance can be procured, the production of sugar can be made to reach a million of hogsheads. As the molasses pays the whole cost of cultivation, the profits must be enormous. All the accounts are favorable to the Chinese. Sugar is raised in their country, and a sufficient number familiar with this crop can be had from that section in which it grows. Rice is also the chief food of the Chinese. Its production is on the increase in this State. No lands in the world are better located for rice than in portions of Louisiana. As rice is the chief food of the Chinese, who more competent than they to grow it?

Another important article is coming back to us, and that is tobacco. The main mart for the world will be here. The large advance in real estate is only accounted for by the expectation of a very large increase of business. We are short in cash, and money is not sufficiently abundant to control the trade which naturally should come to us. The very large dividends declared by our banks, without issue, proves this conclusively. The laws of trade are imperative, and one is that whenever there is a deficiency in any one article in any place, a supply will be forthcoming. This law will bring capital, for when bank capital shows a profit of fifteen per cent. it will flow to us from other places where the dividends are much less. So that on the score of capital we may conclude that it will increase with us in the ratio of the increase of productions and commerce. We can see nothing to check the growth of New-Orleans. It must soon become the greatest exporting city on the Continent, and if we can ever get rid of the epidemic, it will also be one of the largest importing houses.

In two more years an entire change will be made in our State Government. Our inefficient and incompetent and corrupt rulers by that time will have left us for their homes, with plunder sufficient to satisfy their ambition. Under an honest and prudent administration, and with wise laws, this, and all other States South, will take that place in the Union which nature proclaims they must take. Root up the soil, which is a good root, and root out the carpet-baggers and scallawags, which are bad roots, and all will be well—will be active, vigorous, rich and independent.

Drought in Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 14th inst. says:

"From all parts of this State we have the most distressing accounts of the effect of the prevailing drought. Vegetation is literally burning up. The grass has almost disappeared in some sections, while the corn has been so shriveled, twisted, and stunted, that even copious rains from this time forth could not save it. In some parts of the State there has not been a good rain for nearly ten weeks; and during all this time we have not had in this vicinity more than two or three brief showers. Under the most favorable circumstances now,—if it should be seasonable all through the remainder of this month, and early frosts should not set in to blight what remains of late corn—there will not be more than the third of an average crop of corn in the State. In many sections there will be none at all, and much suffering will be the result of this failure. Had we not been favored with an abundant crop of wheat, the situation of our planters would have been distressing indeed; and, as it is, many of them will find it hard work to pay taxes and provide for their households.

In the above, we have spoken only of the corn crop, and have said nothing about that other great staple, tobacco. With many of our planters this is the main dependence to bring them in ready money. The wheat crop has been so precarious in this section for years past that the planters have not sown much; and it is a matter for sincere regret with many that they did not sow a larger breadth of soil last Fall, which would have enabled them, in view of the favorable yield of wheat, to bridge over the trouble that will be occasioned by the short crop of corn and tobacco. The growing crop of tobacco gives very little promise of a fair yield, and even if it should, under the influence of genial showers—much too long delayed—take a fresh start and recover partially from the effects of the drought, it will be so late in maturing as to subject it to the hazard of frost in the Fall, thereby creating the necessity for cutting it before it is perfected. There is great reason to apprehend that the crop will be short and of inferior quality, that will bring only short prices. Upon the whole, therefore, the farmers and planters in much the larger portion of Virginia will not be likely to realize a year of good results."

Drought in Maine.

The Farmington *Chronicle* says the farmers in that section are complaining of the long continued drought. Corn is turning yellow, vines are withering, and potatoes have almost refused to grow. Unless there is rain soon, crops will be severely damaged if not ruined. There was quite a severe frost on some of the low lands on Saturday and Sunday nights. Beans were nipped a bit, but not enough to do much damage.

The Augusta *Standard* says vegetation in that part of the State is suffering severely from the long-continued drought. Wells and cisterns are getting low. Potatoes have nearly stopped growing and are fast ripening off. The indications are that a small crop will be the result unless we have rain soon. Corn is backward, and needs rain and many warm days to insure a full crop. Grain is looking fair; quite an amount has been harvested already.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

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THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:30, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

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Important to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

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One of the largest life insurance companies desires the services of a general agent for the State of New-York, (western part,) and one for Michigan. To one who has had experience, and can exhibit a good record, no better opportunity could be afforded to advance his interest. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,837 New-York Post Office.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BRADBROOK.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, GUSTAVUS G. BRADBROOK, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 13, Captain WM. C. BERRY, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,316 Fulton-av., near Classon-av.

☞ New-Orleans and Savannah papers please copy.

BISSETT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 14, of lung fever, MARY E., only child of Robert D. and Eliza Bissett, aged 5 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary M. Bissett, No. 124 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

COWPERTHWAITE.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, CATHARINE, widow of Job Cowperthwaite, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wyant, No. 604 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Saturday, Aug. 14, JANE, widow of John Duncan, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st. at 2¼; returning, leave Irvington 5:13.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 14, HENRY G. EVANS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 40 West Baltic-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

FROTHINGHAM.—At New-Milford, Penn., on Friday, Aug. 13, after a brief illness, IRVING, infant son of Margaret and Wm. Frothingham.

Funeral from the house at Washington Heights on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

FERRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 13, JAMES FERRIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Monday next, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge on the arrival of the 9:10 train from 26th-st.

KEILEY.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 14, CARRIE L., infant daughter of William and Mary L. Keiley, aged 3 months and 11 days.

LEE.—At Bolton, Lake George, on Thursday, Aug. 12, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM HENRY LEE, aged 5 years and 4 months, youngest child of Stephen G. and Georgiana G. Lee.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

McDONALD.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, CATHARINE AMELIA, daughter of the late Philip L. McDonald, aged 22 years and 13 days.

The funeral will take place at Bedford, Westchester County, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock.

PORTER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, ROLAND, infant son of Thomas and Annie C. Porter, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in Montclair, on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

PRENTICE.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, EMMA JANE, eldest daughter of Robert and Cathren Prentice, aged 4 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at her late residence, No. 85 8th-av., at 1 o'clock.

ROMER.—On Friday, Aug. 13, ELIZA, wife of Henry Romer, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church at Pleasantville on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEPARD.—On Friday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, FLORENCE VANDERBILT, only child of Elliott F. and Maggie V. Shepard, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will take place at No. 459 5th-av., on Monday afternoon, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPROULL.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, EMELINE DICKSON SPROULL, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Sarah D. Sproull.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Sproull, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Terhune, No. 244 West 49th-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

VOORHEES.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 15, after a lingering illness, JOHN VOORHEES, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 246 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the largest life insurance companies desires the services of a general agent for the State of Connecticut—one for Massachusetts and one for New-Hampshire. To life insurance agents who have had experience and can show a successful record, this affords an unusually favorable opportunity to advance their interests. Address, giving full particulars and references, INSURANCE, Box No. 1,837 Post Office, New-York.

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The tariff to be charged on a message between New-York, Boston, Duxbury and intermediate stations and France or Great Britain and Ireland will be seven dollars and fifty cents in gold for ten words, and seventy-five cents in gold for each additional word, all words sent, including address and signature, being charged.

Messages will be received at the office of the Company, No. 11 Nassau-st., corner Pine, and at those of the Franklin Telegraph Company and the Ocean Telegraph Company.

In conformity with the regulations adopted at the Vienna Convention, this Company will extend to the public the advantage of counting five figures or five letters as one word, charging double for secret messages composed of only numerals or groups of letters not forming dictionary words.

Messages received day and night.

L. G. WATSON, Agent.

NO. 11 NASSAU-ST., Aug. 13, 1869.

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And No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

WHAT IS A MYTH?—A myth, in its simplest definition, is a story with a meaning attached to it other than it seems to have at first; and the fact that it has such a meaning is generally marked by some of its circumstances being extraordinary or, in the common use of the word, unnatural. Thus, if I tell you that HERCULES killed a water serpent in the Lake of Lerna, and if I mean, and you understand, nothing more than that fact, the story, whether true or false, is not a myth. But if by telling you this, I mean that HERCULES purified the stagnation of many streams from deadly miasmata, my story, however simple, is a true myth; only, as, if I left it in that simplicity, you would probably look for nothing beyond, it will be wise in me to surprise your attention by adding some singular circumstance. For instance, that the water snake had several heads, which revived as fast as they were killed, and which poisoned even the foot that trode upon them as they slept. And in proportion to the fulness of intended meaning I shall probably multiply and refine upon these improbabilities; as, suppose, if, instead of desiring only to tell you that Hercules purified a marsh, I wished you to understand that he contended with the venom and vapor of envy and evil ambition, whether in other men's souls or in his own, and choked that malaria only by supreme toil—I might tell you that this serpent was formed by the goddess whose pride was in the trial of HERCULES, and that its place of abode was by a palm tree, and that for every head of it that was cut off two rose up with renewed life, and that the hero found at last he could not kill the creature at all by cutting its heads off or crushing them, but only by burning them down; and that the midmost of them could not be killed even that way, but had to be buried alive. Only in proportion as I mean more, I shall certainly appear more absurd in my statement; and at last, when I get unendurably significant, all practical persons will agree that I was talking mere nonsense from the beginning, and never meant anything at all.

Now, therefore, in nearly every myth of importance, and certainly in every one of these of which I shall speak to-night, you have to discern these three structural parts—the root and the two branches: the root, in physical existence, sun, or sky, or cloud, or sea; then the personal incarnation of that, becoming a trusted and companionable deity, with whom you may walk hand in hand, as a child with its brother or its sister; and, lastly, the moral significance of the image, which is in all the great myths eternally and beneficently true. The great myths, that is to say, myths made by great people. For the first plain fact about myth-making is one which has been most strangely lost sight of—that you cannot make a myth unless you have something to make it of. You cannot tell a secret which you don't know. If the myth is about the sky, it must have been made by somebody who had looked at the sky. If the myth is about justice and fortitude, it must have been made by some one who knew what it was to be just or patient. According to the quantity of understanding in the person will be the quantity of significance in his fable; and the myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. So the great question in reading a story is always not what wild hunter dreamed, or what childish race first dreaded it; but what wise man first perfectly told, and what strong people first perfectly lived by it. And the real meaning of any myth is that which it has at the noblest age of the nation among whom it is current. The further back you pierce, the less significance you will find, until you come to the first narrow thought which, indeed, contains the germ of the accomplished tradition, but only as the seed contains the flower. As the intelligence and passion of the race develop, they cling to and nourish their beloved and sacred legend; leaf by leaf it expands under the touch of more pure affections, and more delicate imagination, until at last the perfect fable bargeons out into symmetry of milky stem and honied bell.—*"The Queen of the Air." By Ruskin.*

A SCENE IN THE STRAITS OF MOZAMBIQUE.—About 10 P. M. a slave emerges from the sea alongside, having clambered into the dingy astern, over the taffrail on board, and there he stands naked, shivering and supplicating evidently in an extremity of fear for his poor life. We see his case at once—it is an every-day occurrence. He is a runaway, and must have swum at least two miles to get beneath our time-honored bunting. A cup of hot tea and bread, &c., are eagerly devoured by him, and then he begins to explain himself. By drawing his fingers across his throat he illustrates some act attempted, or to be attempted, by his cruel master. We keep him on board till the Captain arrives with the little parson; the former humanely puts his name in our books as one of our crew, thereby giving the protection sought; the latter runs down below, and shortly appears with a Baltic shirt and trousers, which he puts over the shivering limbs of the poor darkey, who can scarcely realize his position, and when sent forward stows himself away in some dark corner of the ship, and cannot be found even at meal hours. During the day we have another case of this kind. Our steam is blowing off, and we are in the usual man-of-war fever to get away, but fortunately the Captain's clothes are at the washerman's, which is some guarantee that we shall not lose our linen, which the dishonest Arabs keep back in hopes of the ship sailing without it. I hasten on shore, and scramble through dirty huts and wigwams, and at last manage to collect about two hundred pieces of the missing gear belonging to our fellows, and with my prize hurry back; getting on board, the anchor is weighed and we are moving. The pilot, an Arab, is just leaving us when one of his boat's crew, a slave, smuggles himself on board, and clings to the gun's tacking with desperation. With his fingers he imitates a terrible flogging, occasionally uttering doleful, wretched cries, and pointing to his master as the instrument of torture, who glares savagely the while. The captain orders him to be removed to the master's boat, but that is easier said than done; the black clings most tenaciously, nor could he be dragged away, unless by force, which was not used. In the meantime the poor slave howls horribly, and the captain tells the owner to take his slave into his boat. The task is too much for him, and at last the poor creature is left with us. He rushes forward and meets his brother, the runaway of last night; they shake hands together, then run aft and wave their hands triumphantly at the almost maddened master dropping astern. I cannot help sentimentalizing when I see these black fellows waving their hands, the blue ensign waving over their heads, and the master's savage look. The whole was a pantomime scarcely describable. As our paddle-wheels revolve once more we turn and loathingly look at the Portuguese flag floating insultingly over multitudes of these poor wretches.—*A Cruise in the Gorgon.*

RUFFIANISM IN ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—As to the comparison between ourselves and our neighbors in the matter of uncontrolled ruffianism—between ourselves and the French or the Americans—we again found ourselves involved in similar difficulties. To make any comparison of avail we should take the cities of Paris and New-York, and ascertain whether in them life and property are less safe than in London. No other cities can afford ground for such comparison—even if such is given by Paris and New-York—for the scoundrelism of the earth will of course gather itself together where wealth and numbers offer it the best chance of a livelihood. In the little town of Muzzlegoose on the Downs, with which we are connected, street violence is unknown, although a Muzzlegoose butcher was hung some years back for sticking his knife into a young woman who would not become his sweetheart. When we were in the thick of these inquiries there came to be that ill-timed march of militiamen through the north of London, and they who are loudest in pointing out to us that we have fallen upon bad and violent times had a great deal to say about that. The roughs seem to have had a day of it, and though we again could not find any personal acquaintance who had materially suffered, no doubt a great many ruffians had been enabled to come together, and to set the Police for a time at defiance. But it occurred to us that even within our own time there had been rows of a much worse description both in Paris and in New-York; rows which must have gone much further in making the timid portion of the population afraid to walk abroad.—*Saint Paule, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

HOW PAUPERS MAY BE POISONED.—We ask whose duty it is to see that these helpless people take the drugs prescribed by them, and are told the wardsman. This is the shambling broken-down fellow in dirty fustian, who fumbles at his greasy cap, and bows and smiles, and is blandly confident, "Oh yes, gentlemen, I'm very particular, indeed, that they have their medicines at the right time. I allers give it out to them myself, gentlemen—allers, and I'm never late with it, no, never. Here the medicine is, and there the inmates are, and they all has every drop the doctor sends—every drop." Here, as elsewhere, there is an eagerness to repudiate all desire to appropriate the medicines described for others, as if not to drink off nauseous medicines surreptitiously were in itself a highly meritorious act of self-denial. The master supports the wardsman with unabated heartiness. "A respectable man this; he wouldn't say anything but what's true, nor do anything but what's right, and you may surely take what he says, gentlemen—you may take what he says." At this time the canvas bundle nearest the fire gives a feeble bleat, as if for help; but on looking round we find the old pauper composing it to be still, moving his mouth to and fro like the rest, and to be blinking stolidly as ever at the fire. So our conversation is resumed, not without a nervous dread that "something may happen," as the phrase goes; that the last remnant of some life may slip away before we leave. "What is this medicine, and how often is it used?" asked my medical companion, holding up a bottle containing some five ounces of diluted sugar of lead. "Well, sir, I can't read, so I can't say what it is; but they all know their own bottles, sir, and that prevents mistake!—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

Suffering from Drought in New-England.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 14.

After the heavy and continuous rains of the first part of the season, it seems odd now to hear of a drought, but there are complaints of dry weather from all parts of New-England. In New-Hampshire the crops are suffering, the pastures are parched, and the wells drying up. In the eastern part of this State the manufacturers find their operations seriously interfered with by the low water in the streams, and similar reports come from Connecticut. In this vicinity the drought is not very severe as yet, though the ground is getting pretty dry, and a good rain would be very acceptable. But the weather of the last two weeks has been very favorable for farmers who were belated about their haying or harvesting, and there ought to be no grass to cut in the hill towns when the snow begins to fly this year.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Irving-place, No. 64, 27x107.8.	$17,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 50th-st., 18.6x80.	16,800
Lexington-av., w.s. 107.6 ft.n. of 50th-st., 21.6x100	
Liberty-st., No. 101, dimensions not stated.	3,600
Ludlow-st., w. s., between Stanton and Houston sts., lot No. 80 on a map made by Samuel Stilwell, 25x87.6.	21,000
14th-st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3.	24,000
33d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9.	12,500
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x½ block.	58,000
36th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9.	
118th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.11.	24,000
8th-av., n. e. cor. of 119th-st., 80x129.7x82.7x125	
125th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 60x99.11.	5,100
126th-st., n. s., 388 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11.	5,050
2d-av., w. s., 61.8½ ft. s. of 34th-st., 18.6x70.	17,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 101st-st., 25.11x80.	4,100
4th-av., w. s., 76.11 ft. s. of 101st-st., 20x80.	
104th-av., No. 299, dimensions not stated.	11,000

Lease Recorded.

1st-av., s. w. corner of 31st-st., 5 years, per year. $1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 100x100.	$6,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x59.11.	700
Chauncey-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100.	300
Dean-st., n. s., 246 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 24.4x100.	2,800
Hampden-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 16.8x35	5,000
Hampden-st., w. s., 141.8 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 35x83x33.4.	10,000
Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100.	750
Moore and Ewen sts., s. e. corner, 87.5x100.	3,420
Walcott-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100.	600
1st-st., n. s., 336 ft. e. of Bound-st., 110.3x77.6x100x721.	4,200
North 2d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x162.6.	2,010
Atlantic-av., n. s., 73.2 ft. w. of Elliott-place, 27.4x111.2x25x100.	nom.
Gates-av., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x200.	5,000
Gelson-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 50x116.3.	140
Meeker-av., s. s., 30 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x100.	2,800
Williamson-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100, irr.	3,045
Lot No. 33, on W. A. Burras' map, 18th Ward.	2,800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Greenwood-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Lexington-st., 50x100.	$275

Hicksville.

Lots Nos. 45, 47, Brookville map, 50x100.	$50

Hunter's Point.

West 2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Front-st., 22x90, and buildings.	$2,750

Newtown.

Fresh Pond road and Vienna-av., s. e. corner, 25x97.6.	$148
Vienna-av., n. s., 150.4 ft. w. of Hillside-st., 100x200.	476
Hunter's Point and Flushing turnpike and 5th-av., s. w. corner, 148x145x27, West's.	350

Oyster Bay.

Road from Farmingdale to West Neck, w. s., adg. Peck's, 336 acres, Peck's.	$1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mamaroneck.

Lot No. 75, on Bridges' map.	$2,000

Morrisania.

3d-av., w. s., 41 ft. n. of Garden-st., 21x77.	$5,000
Grove-av., w. s., 409 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100.	2,600
Mott-st., n. s., lots Nos. 51 and 56 Melrose South, 100x100.	2,000

Rye.

Lot No. 14, map of Rye Park, 3 and 2-100 acres.	$3,600

West Farms.

8th-av., e. s., lot No. 25, Mount Eden, 80x100.	$7,200
1st-av., e. s., lot No. 376, Mount Eden, 25x100.	300

Yonkers.

Broadway, e. s., 361 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x180.	$7,000
Summit-st., w. s., lot No. 28, Richard Archer's property, 26x7.	575

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Essex-st., n. s., lot No. 2, B. W. R. 5, map of the Jersey Association.	$5,800
Mercer-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of Varick-st., 17x100.	5,500

Hoboken.

Adam-st., e. s., lot No. 27, block No. 86, Coster's map, 25x100.	$3,500

Hudson City.

Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 23, block B, 26x100.	$700
Lot No. 63, map of Charles Rupper's property, 25x105.	2,500
Hudson-av., n. s., lot No. 72, 22x100.	2,200

Bergen.

Mallory-av., lots Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, B. W. R. 1, and lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, B. W. R. 20, map of West Bergen.	$5,800
Mallory-av., lots Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, block No. 13, and lots Nos. 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, block No 13, map of West Bergen.	5,000

Bayonne.

Avenue B, e. s., lots Nos. 10 and 11, block No. 3, E. A. W. West lots, 50x125x134.	$7,250

Greenville.

Ocean-st. and Woodland-av., w., 100 ft. from corner, 75x125.	$2,000

North Bergen.

16 265-1,000 acres, part of the Job Smith farm.	$17,700

Bloomfield.

Christie-st., e. s., 320 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 38x160.	$1,100
Lock-st., w. s., 800 ft. n. of Vanost-st., 80x165.	1,400
Springfield-av., s. s., 24-100 acres.	2,000
Summer-av. and Kearney-st., n. e. cor., 100x100.	4,000
12th-av. and South 7th-st., 50x200.	900

Bloomfield.

Walnut-st., w. s., indefinite location, 30x200.	$300
Newark and Pompton turnpike, s. w. corner, 214 square feet.	1,000

Woodside.

Atlantic-st., s. s., indefinite location, 50x212.	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, furnace, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house, store, fitted gas fixtures, fourteen rooms, furnace, &c., for first-class boarding or dwelling; rent moderate; No. 439 4th-av. N. T. PIKE, No. 435 4th-av. Fine store for fancy or millinery business.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a moderate price; location, 206th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HOUSE NO. 497 5TH-av., to a private family only.
C. H. FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM Sept. 15 until May 1, 1870; must be situated between 4th and 6th ave. and 10th and 34th sts. Address W. R., Box No. 4,400, Post Office, stating lowest terms.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE NOT less than 19 or 20 feet wide, between 24th and 40th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 2,350 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for improved or unimproved property in New-York, or on the Hudson River, a farm of about 40 acres, located about two miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., and one mile from a railway station; neighborhood healthful and pleasant; buildings new, consisting of a large house, built in first-class manner, with all the modern improvements, a large barn, carriage-house and ice-house. Apply to A. F. DECKER, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, located near Riverdale, 6 miles from Central Park; large mansion, gate-house, green-house, grapery and carriage-house; 10 acres land; fine owner has occupied it 20 years. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st.
J. ODELL.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—40 BY 100 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLAKE-WELL & SHEPARD, 261 Broadway, N. Y., or 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and homes in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FINANCIAL.

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We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

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We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

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SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

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We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

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Buy and Sell all issues of
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NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH.	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE.	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.
Receipts for month of July $160,100, against $86,218 for same month in 1868.
We are authorized to offer for sale $600,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural districts in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with Western Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great Western Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting line to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis.	280	$13,900
Chicago and North-western.	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western.	521	7,261
Illinois Central.	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the earnings of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated.	$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:	
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund.	10,000— 908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses of	$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange, without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.	$1,000,000
PAID IN.	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER.
J. L. BROWNELL, Pres't Nassau Bank.	G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. Roswell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN	JAMES D. SMITH,
Marvin Bros. & Co.	Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT,	R. W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS,	JAMES B. COLGATE,
A. M. Ferris & Bro.	Trevor & Colgate.
T. R. MUSGRAVE,	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK,
Musgrave & Co.	Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER,
	John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 74 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 58, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 28, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1888. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

PASSENGER CARS FOR SALE—TEN new passenger cars, now ready for delivery; first-class in every respect. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000,**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet, all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable,** in **Gold,** in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

H. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	122¾	122¾	5-20 Coupon, '67.	120¾	121
Coupon, 1881.	122¾	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120¾	120¾
5-20 Regis., 1867.	121¾	121¾	10-40 Regist'd.	110	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	123	124	10-40 Coupon.	113¾

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wed'sday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA...............Aug. 28	EUROPA..........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4	CALEDONIA......Sept. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)..........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Aug. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO.......3,016 tons.........Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,262 tons.........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN....2,866 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO..............3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA............3,126 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE...........................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....................................(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN...Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........................Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...................Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM.....MCCREERY.....Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE.........Saturday, Aug. 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, ——————, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Pack-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., Aug 13....8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.....12 M.
Sat., Aug. 14....9:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 14.....1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 15....8:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 15.....2 P. M.
Mon., Aug 16.....7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 16....11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.....3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 17...11:30 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 17....3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R. foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; also leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 3, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.— DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 158 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 149 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS, MADAM PROSSER, DIRECTRESSES.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-av.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

FOURTH YEAR.

Franco-American Institute for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6. J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 22. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City. Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal. —A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE LESPINASSE.—FORT WASHINGTON French Institute, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; Schirmers, 901 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, 5 Pine-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reöpens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

AT $9 50, WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Established, 1849.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS— At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. B. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 239 WEST 39TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or single; families and single gentlemen can here find excellent board and a pleasant home. WM. EVANS.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms to let, together or separately; location on Murray Hill; family strictly private. Inquire at No. 23 Park-av., near 33th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FINE rooms, with first-class table, within one block from Academy of Music. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,763, stating references.

A PLEASANT HOUSE AND GOOD HOME-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room, on second floor, with ample closets.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—JOS. C. BLAIR, Campton, N. H., can accommodate a few more families with rooms, if applied for immediately. Situation elevated and healthy, on stage route to and 20 miles from Franconia Notch, and 4 miles above Plymouth, and within 3 miles around the house embracing the finest views of the famous Pemigewassett Valley; boats on the river, and horses and carriages; terms reasonable; references given. Address G. C. BLAIR, Plymouth, N. H.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

———

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue, 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.—New-York to Chicago without change of cars. The celebrated Pullman palace cars will leave New-York daily at 6:30 P. M. on and after SUNDAY, the 15th of August, without change, from Hudson River Railroad depot, 30th-st. For tickets, berths, state-rooms, &c., apply at No. 8 Astor House.

CHARLES E. NOBLE, General Agent Michigan Central Railroad.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 803.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE — A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years' standing in an Eastern city; sales in past year $200,000. Cash capital required $50,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,162.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, Mathematical and English teacher with excellent testimonials desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as governess. Inquire of Mr. and Mrs. TERRY, No. 445 West 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of

SELF!

With Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the speedy production of several other OWENS SPECIALTIES, among the earliest of which will be SOLON SHINGLE! and THE VICTIMS!

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED.

102D to 110TH REPRESENTATIONS OF GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND HIGHLY POPULAR PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
MLLE. HANIOLA, her brothers Imre and Bolossy.
Eleven Hungarians and thirty Corps de Ballet.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY, OPENS FOR THE SEASON MONDAY, Aug. 16, with Robertson's new Comedy upon Life at Continental Summer Resorts, entitled "PLAY," with new scenery by ROBERTS & DUFLOCQ; original music by ROBERT STOEPEL, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including:

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS,	Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,	Miss EMILY LEWIS.

Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

GRAND OPENING.
TO-NIGHT—MONDAY, Aug. 16.
First night of a new Spectacular, Fairy EXTRAVAGANZA AND PANTOMIME, entitled THE QUEEN OF HEARTS;
Or, HARLEQUIN, THE KNAVE OF HEARTS, and the OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE, prepared expressly for this Theatre, and presented in a style of unparalleled SPLENDOR AND MAGNIFICENCE.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY,
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES OF SURPASSING RICHNESS AND BEAUTY,
AND A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
IN THE SALOON AND CAFES AMUSANTS numerous entertainments will be given by professors and artists of acknowledged ability and superiority.
The whole forming one of the most delightful and comprehensive entertainments in the world.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The brilliant Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL for a few nights. FRENCH SPY. Mlle. Ravel in three characters. Immense combat by Mlle. Ravel and W. P. Connelly. New scenery, &c. BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP OPPER and MOSES WALLACH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20 day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK R. BIGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick R. Bigg, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVIN WALKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvin Walker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz J. Friedman, and Abraham J. Friedman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel O. Rockwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1869.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH SCHLESSINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph Schlessinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Goodwin in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON LEWINE and PHILIP WAMSLEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lyon Lewine and Philip Wamsley, of the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 2,494. — IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Turner and Alfred W. Turner, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869.

E. S. WHITMAN, Assignee,
au9-law3wM* No. 159 Front-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MANNECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Manneck, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au9-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
Thisbe, (the Actress of Padua,) LUCILLE WESTERN.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
WEDNESDAY—CYNTHIA, THE GYPSEY QUEEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE.
NOTICE—THE SEA OF ICE:

In order that the revival of this beautiful, romantic and spectacular drama should justify the reputation enjoyed by the Grand Opera House for its unsurpassed liberality in the production of its plays, it is found absolutely imperative to postpone the first performance of the above great drama until MONDAY, Aug. 23, when it will be positively produced on a scale of unusual magnificence, and with a powerful distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.

THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum. Broadway.—Corner 30th-st.—Broadway.

100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.
Positively last week of WORRELL SISTERS.
Positively last week of LALLA ROOKH.
AFTERNOON—State Secrets and Laughing Hyena. EVENING—Worrell Sisters in Lalla Rookh.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
"Chang," the wonderful Chinese Giant and wife, will appear on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 16, AT 8.

1. March, "Coronation".......................Strauss
2. Overture, "Stradella"......................Flotow
3. Waltz, "Debatten".............................Gung'l
4. Polka Mazourka, "Die Sirene," } Polka Schnell, "Elle mit Wiele," } ....Strauss
5. Fantasie, "Vespre Sicilien"...................Verdi
6. Overture, "Semiramis"........................Rossini
7. Cavatina, "Robert toi que jaime"......Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Marien Klaenge"....................Strauss
9. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn.
10. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (by request)..Suppe
11. Polka, "Zerline" (solo for Cornet)............Ettling
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"......Offenbach

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1869. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;
A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next:
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;
Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;
A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;
A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;
A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;
A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;
Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;
A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 318, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869. }

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dedication of St. Mary's Church, Hunter's Point—Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin.

The first Catholic Church ever erected at Hunter's Point, Long Island, was yesterday dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, under the invocation of St. Mary, the building being filled with an auditory composed in great part of Protestants. The dedicatory services were performed by Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Brooklyn, assisted by a number of clergymen. The new edifice, occupying a commanding position on Fifth-street north of the thoroughfare leading to the ferry which crosses to Thirty-fourth-street in this City, is a frame building, and was erected at a cost of $20,000. Its style of architecture is a composite of Byzantine and English gothic, and adds greatly to the appearance of the Point. The pastor in charge of the congregation, which has grown to be a very large one within the past five years, is Rev. JOHN CRIMMINS, to whose energy and perseverance the erection of the church is mainly due. The lot on which the building stands is sixty feet front by one hundred and sixteen feet deep; the church itself is about forty-eight by ninety feet, capable of seating about fifteen hundred people. The vicinity presented an animated appearance, yesterday, by reason of the large display of Father Matthew temperance societies and other Catholic organizations belonging to Hunter's Point, Greenpoint and Williamsburg, assembled to take part in the exercises. The dedicatory services began at 10 A. M., the Bishop and attendant clergy, in procession, making the circuit of the church, outside and inside chanting appropriate psalms, while the Bishop aspersed the walls with holy water, according to the ritual laid down in the *Pontificale Romanum*. The Litany of the Saints was recited at the foot of the altar, the responses being made by the attendant priests, after which the procession reentered the vestry to prepare for the celebration of the solemn high mass. The celebrant of this mass was Rev. JOSEPH BRIDGMAN, assisted by Rev. LOUIS JOUIN, S. J., as Deacon, Rev. F. J. MARESCHAL, S. J., as Sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. GARDNER, as Master of Ceremonies. After the first gospel, set apart for this Sunday, was read, the Bishop ascended the altar, and read the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, taking as his text that portion of the chapter where our Saviour prays that His Disciples "all may be one."

After congratulating the congregation on the completion of the new edifice, which is to be henceforward devoted to religious worship, the right reverend preacher said that by religion man is sanctified, and saved from eternal condemnation; but that the religion of Christ must necessarily be one and indivisible in its attributes. Were it possible for our Divine Saviour to have taught contradictory doctrines—here one and there its opposite—this very diversity of teaching would have proved Him to be, not the Eternal Son of the Father, but an imposter. But being the true Messiah, the very Christ, he must have taught a doctrine that is one; for the truth of God is immutable, unchangeable. Having made a revelation to man, it is the Almighty's will that all men should know in what that revelation, that truth, consists, and this judgment could be made by man himself, unaided by Divine guidance, whereby Christ's teachings could be fully understood or universally propagated. In the beginning, God made his will known by the patriarchs; afterward through the mouths of the prophets, and, in these latter times, he proclaims it by His own Divine Son. For this purpose, that the truths He taught might be handed down to mankind through all the ages, He chose His apostles, who received their instructions from Him in person. The work of converting the world was given to them to perform, and in order that they might not fail of performing it, He prays to His Heavenly Father, as is recorded in the seventeenth chapter of St. John, that they might be united in faith, might be one, as He and the Father were one—"Thou in me and I in Thee, that the world may know Thou hast sent me."

After dwelling on this point—Christ's commission given to the apostles to teach the oneness of doctrine which He established—the Bishop said that differences of opinion were inherent in the constitution of mankind. All could not think alike. Men's minds were of diverse mould, and they might have